The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Brown and Green on the Homestead Bill.

Passage of the Anti-Polygamy Bill.

Mr. Lovejoy Seeks Martyrdom in the House.

Intense Excitement among Southern Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

THE MELEE IN THE HOUSE.

Quite a scene was presented in the House, to-day, while it was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Chairman, finding he could not restore order, called the Speaker to his seat. Mr. PENNINGTON's appeal and the mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms had the desired effect, and the members became quiet. Mr. LOVEJOY had reached the climax of his denunciation of Slavery, when he found himself standing immediately in front of the Democratic side of the Hall, gesticulating violently. Mr. PRYOR, springing to his feet, protested against the gentleman crossing over to their side of the hall, and shaking his fist in their faces. Others followed Mr. PRYOR's example, and at the same time the Republicans backed up Mr. LOVEJOY. The prospect now was for a general *melée*. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, but was requested to stand aside, and keep out of the way. All were on their feet, and apparently prepared for action; some urging on the row, others aiming to calm the storm. No blows, however, were struck, and peace was restored on the condition that Mr. LOVEJOY would either speak from his seat, or from the clerk's desk. Selecting the latter position the speaker continued in an eloquent strain of bitter denunciation of Slavery and slaveholders, during which a running fire was kept up against him by Southern gentlemen.

THE MORMONS.

The bill punishing polygamy in Utah, or as others term it, "The bill establishing polygamy in the District of Columbia," passed the House to-day by a large majority. The first section begins thus: "That if any person or persons, being married, shall, during the life of the former husband or wife, marry another person in any Territory of the United States, or other place except the District of Columbia, over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall, on conviction thereof," &c. This, it is contended, establishes, by implication, polygamy in Washington, and declares exclusive Congressional jurisdiction over the Territories; a question somewhat mooted in these days of popular sovereignty. When this provision was read in the Senate, it created no little merriment.

A PAYMASTER ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The Senate had a spicy executive session to-day, during which Mr. WINSTON, newly appointed Paymaster of the United States Army, was roughly handled. His nomination was finally confirmed.

THE TREATY WITH HONDURAS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the treaty just concluded with Honduras, on the same basis with that made with Nicaragua, and pending in the Senate, the transit clause being the only difference. It is the intention of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring up Honduras for action first, then follow with the Nicaraguan Treaty, leaving Mexican matters until the last. This he deems the best policy, after consulting the friends of each treaty. There is some hope of ratification of them all.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

In reporting the Military Academy bill yesterday, the Committee based its adverse action on the Senate amendment for the TEXAS Regiment, on the failure of the Secretary of War or the President to recommend it. This surprised Secretary FLOYD, as he had recommended it to each member of the Committee to whom he had spoken on the subject, but orally only. This, it seems, the Committee did not regard as a recommendation, and to-day the Secretary addressed the Chairman a strong document, urging the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. STANTON may move to recommit the bill, with a view to considering this letter, and reversing the report. If the adverse report is in good faith, based on the failure of the Executive to recommend the appropriation, this letter of Secretary FLOYD must secure favorable action.

Official letters received to-day from Gov. HOUSTON represent affairs on the Texas frontier as still much disturbed.

The Indian Bureau declines acceding to Gov. HOUSTON's proposition about the manner of negotiating with Texas Indians. Gov. H. thinks these negotiations should be effected through Texas, in order that the tribes might realise the fact that Texas was a party in interest, and that her rights were to be respected. When they negotiate directly with the Federal Government, they regard Texas as a separate nation, and pay no attention to treaty stipulations. Gov. HOUSTON urges that all goods and presents should reach the Indians through Texas channels. Commissioner GREENWOOD unfortunately thinks differently.

THE BOLTON CASE.

The Supreme Court was occupied to-day with the great Bolton case, involving the title to Sacramento City, California. Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER spoke for two hours in defence of the claim. The Government is represented by Attorney-General BLACK. The court-room was much crowded during the argument.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Mr. COVODE's Committee failed to report a resolution to-day, asking that Mr. SCHELL be arraigned for contempt, in not furnishing a list of subscribers to the New-York hotel fund. Mr. BUTTERWORTH placed on record numerous extracts from Mr. HASKIN's letters touching the Kansas policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, of which I have already given the pith. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning, and occupied two hours in perfecting a bill. It about half finished the work, and will meet to-morrow morning to complete it. The Committee voted to strike out the clause terminating the route at the head of navigation on the Sacramento River, thus adding three hundred miles of road to the proposed route. This may kill the bill, as it makes it the longest route of all those proposed. An attempt will be made to reconsider it to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The Judiciary Committee have adopted HICKMAN's report on the President's Protest, and authorize him to report. The report is adverse to the President.

P.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHARLESTON—THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY PLEDGED—MESSRS. VALLANDIGHAM AND ASHMORE OPPOSE A CHANGE OF PLACE FOR HOLDING THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

The Democratic National Committee met this morning. Twenty-three States were represented. GEORGE A. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, was chosen Chairman *pro tempore*, in the absence of Judge SMALLEY, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place.

Previous to action on the resolution, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM stated the reasons for the call, which originated mainly in the complaints regarding the impositions which it was rumored would be practiced in Charleston concerning accommodations for visiters. He had received numerous letters on this subject. Gentlemen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville, had presented inducements for changing the place of meeting to these cities. It might be stated that gentlemen of Charleston would, as far as they could, extend their hospitalities to delegates.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, stated to the Committee that he had appeared at the summons of the Secretary, but did not regard himself a member of the Committee. He had met the Executive Committee at its first meeting as the substitute of Hon. B. H WILSON, the member of said Committee from South Carolina, as expressed in his letter, only for the purpose of appointing the time when the Convention will meet in Charleston. He therefore regarded himself as limited to the single act of fixing the time, which had been done, and not regarding himself as authorized to act, should decline voting or participating further than to say, as a matter of information, that he had received many letters from distinguished gentlemen in Charleston, of the Convention party, who assured him that the hospitalities of that party would be extended to the fullest extent of their ability to accommodate visitors and delegates. He was frank to say, in his opinion, nothing need be expected from the Anti-Convention party. As to the change, he hoped no effort would be made to effect one. He did not believe the Committee had the power to make any, and if it were so, it would have a very deleterious and injurious effect upon the friends of the Convention in South Carolina, who, he thought, were unanimous in opposing the change. He had been informed by letters that many of the parties would charge only three dollars per diem, but yesterday he had received private letters, saying that certain houses had been fitted up for entertainment, at five and six dollars per diem, including lodging and bedding. The landlords of the city claimed the high price of provisions as an excuse for these changes. He should not discuss this question, however, and as he should decline voting on any of the propositions before the Committee, would withdraw.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Hall, which has been tendered and accepted for the use of the Committee.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, for ratification, the recently concluded treaty of commerce and friendship with Hunduras, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Although the Nicaraguan and Mexican treaties have received no attention from the Senate for weeks past, it is the opinion of some Senators that it is probable they will both be revived.

Mr. COLFAX to-day reported, from the Post-office Committee, amendments to the Senate Atlantic Telegraph bill recucing the subsidy and the maximum charge for private messages.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented nineteen memorials from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the abolition of spirit rations in the Navy. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was referred, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if the War Department, or any of its officers, have entered into a contract during the last two years for iron for public buildings since the public advertisement for the same, the amount furnished and contracted for, the prices paid, and by what authority the contract was made; also, a similar inquiry as to shot and shells, and iron gun carriages; and authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a port of entry for the time being, and for other purposes, and it was passed.

Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to take up and then to postpone till Monday next, Mr. DAVIS' Territorial resolutions. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Capt. SHUBRICK was passed.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the joint resolution providing for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill concerning the Courts in the Territories was taken up and passed. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Probate Court shall not be less than $2,000, with the right of appeal in all cases.

The Indian Appropriation bill then came up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved an amendment, the effect of which was to allow California to take care of the Indians on its own border, and thus reduce the expense to the Government much less than now. He said it was not often that California came to this floor preaching economy, but when she did, she thought she was entitled to a hearing. If the amendment passes, the Indians will be better cared for and maintained than by the General Government, and at a reduced expense.

Pending the question, the Homestead bill came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the friends of the Homestead bill would stand by it, and not let the Appropriation bill override it.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he would not lay aside the bill for anything except a funeral.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said the Homestead bill was an Abolition measure, and should not take precedence of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The question of postponing the Homestead bill was not agreed to. Yeas, 25; nays, 30.

Mr. FITCH's amendment that the lands granted for homesteads shall be entered in alternate quarter sections, and that the quarter sections remaining to the United States shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall be only applicable to land subject to private entry at the date of the passage of the bill, was not agreed to.

Mr. BROWN of Mississippi (Dem.,)—At heart I think this principle is right, but my constituents do not desire me to vote in its favor. If I was only giving the vote of ALFRED F. BROWN, I should record it in favor of this bill; but when I cast one of the votes belonging to the State of Mississippi, I will cast it in accordance with the wishes of that State, and not according to my own. But, Sir, if the friends of that measure could be induced to accept such a proposition as I have made, and take that instead of the Homestead bill, I would take the hazard of settling with my constituents and vote for it. Now, Sir, what is it? It is substantially, for all purposes, everything which the friends of either of these bills will secure. If the purpose be to benefit the settlers, my proposition is that he who settles on the land may remain, so long as he chooses, with the strong arm of his Government stretched over him, protecting him from harm everywhere. Can the settler ask for more? My proposition removes the two years' litigation, and says to the settler, Go upon the land and stay as long as you choose, and whenever you are ready, come and pay for it at the minimum price, whatever that may be. You will thus relieve the settler from that anxiety which he feels if he should fail to pay the money at the land office, lest some more fortunate man will come and pay the money, and take his land away. I care not what others may say, I tell you and the country that the bone and sinew of the country know that the preemption system is rather the bane and curse of the squatter than a benefit. He has been decoyed by this public land policy, and expended his labor in rearing a little cot in the forest, making a little improvement, and struggling against the difficulties that surround him, only to find, after a year of toil, that he had attracted the eye of some speculator, or man of more money than himself. I am not ashamed to stand in this presence and say that, by every power vested in me as a Senator, I would protect these sons of honest toil. I did not listen to my friend from TEXAS (Mr. WIGFALL) with much pleasure yesterday, when he said poverty was a crime. No, Sir, poverty is no crime. It may lead to crime, but in itself it is virtue. There are more men on the list of poor men in this country who are honest and patriotic than there are on the list of millionaires.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—I would like to know who you call poor. I stated distinctly yesterday what I meant, and I desire not to be misunderstood. It seems I have been, by the reports, I did not see them—I do not read the newspapers—never do. But a friend showed me one published in Baltimore—the *Sun*—and he was horrified at my remarks. I stated distinctly that labor was capital. I consider that which would bring money to any man capital—bones, muscle and brains are capital to a man—and if he chooses not to use them he is guilty of a crime, and it is an outrage on those men who do work, that the results of their labor, and enterprise, and industry—that the money they have made by the sweat of their faces—should be made to support pauperism, which is another name for vagabondism, and that for crime. All these bills that are introduced to provide for the poor are an insult and an imputation on the American people. I, myself, have been as poor as anybody.

Mr. BROWN—I am not going to discuss phraseology with my friend; I simply wanted to give him an opportunity to explain. I mean what is called poor in common parlance, people who have not an abundance of this world's goods, and who may be considered by their neighbors as poor. There may be ten thousand such people to-day within sight of this Capitol, and perhaps twenty thousand. It may be all well enough for gentlemen who are born with silver spoons in their mouths like my friend from Alabama (Mr. CLAY,) not to care for the poor. But, Sir, I came from that class. I was one of them, struggling through the early years of my life for a living. I recollect from whence I came, and I never hear a taunt thrown at that class of people without feeling as if I must speak in defence of them. Sir, they are the bone and sinew of your land—the muscle of your army and navy. When you want soldiers to fight, you do not get them from Fifth-avenue. But when you want men to stand in the line and face the enemies of the country, you take them from that class of people to whom I have alluded. These are the men who will settle in one hundred and sixty acres, the men who have settled my own State and the State from which the Senator comes—TEXAS.

Mr. WIGFALL thought the Senator was assailing his own State, and inquired who were the men that formed the Mississippi Regiment in the late war? They were men who owned the land, men of substance, free men, who bought their land and paid for it—men who never begged or stole—respectable, decent men, who would not go upon one hundred and sixty acres of land. There are no men in TEXAS who have received donations, and they have no paupers there; but men have paid for what they own.

Mr. BROWN—I am obliged to my friend for defending Mississippians against any assault of mine. But I know what belongs to the honor of my own State, and it does not sound very kind for the Senator to tell me I have made an assault on my own State. They have never charged me with being derelict, and it does not belong to the Senators from other States to charge me with being unfaithful. I have held the language on other occasions, and have been twice returned to this body and twice to the House of Representatives. I doubt whether they will thank the Senator from TEXAS for the views which he offers. I have said that the men of bone, muscle and brains are mostly confined to one hundred and sixty acres of land. I know where the Graduation bill came from—it came from Alabama. That reduced the land in Alabama and Missouri to 12½ cents per acre, and I appeal to Senators whether the men who bought homes under that bill at 12½ cents per acre were not as patriotic, and have not as much muscle, bone and brains as those who have paid $1 25 per acre for homes.

Mr. GREEN said he had no right to call this a Homestead bill. But homestead is the popular cry. Who has the power to make a homestead? Not a Federal Government, and all this talk about a homestead is a nonentity and an absurdity. The title passes out of the Federal Government it is subject to State Governments, and I ask my friend—my particular friend—from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) when he is talking about making a homestead, how long does it remain one? Just so long as the title remains under the United States. But the moment it passes out he is a serf. The title is subject to State law then, and to judgment and execution. In Tennessee it may be sold the next day. Homestead! If the States want homesteads let them make them. If Tennessee wants homesteads let them pass a homestead law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.)—We have.

Mr. GREEN—Very well, then let them execute it.

Mr. JOHNSON—We do it.

Mr. GREEN—That is all very well with your own property and your own citizens, but outside of Tennessee, in other States, what business have you to make a homestead? The public land is to be administered by the General Government for the general benefit, to pay the debts of Government. And now we have men getting up and proposing to make a homestead, when, if they are lawyers or sensible men either, they know that the moment the title passes out from the United States he cannot hold it. If the State does not wish to exempt it, it will be sold the next day. Why call it homestead? It is a misnomer. It is a misuse of terms. Homestead! Homestead! to secure a man and his family a home! Nobody can do this without sovereign power. You would do much better to get the State Legislatures to act, and call on them to pass Homestead laws; but to call on Congress to pass Homestead laws, is a contradiction and an absurdity. You say if he keeps possession five years he has a homestead. I say we have that already, by the Preemption law. Does it secure a man, his wife and children, a home, against execution, creditors, money and influence? Not a word of it. There is nothing like a homestead connected with the whole thing. I will tell you what it is—first, it is pandering to a vitiated and corrupt public taste; second, it is a demagogic system to court popularity; third, it is a deception practiced on the public mind. I use these terms just as I wish to have them understood. I impute motives to no one, but these are the palpable facts resulting from this act. We now have the Preemption law. It permits a man to go upon the land. I am willing to extend the time of payment to two years, and if a man cannot pay for the whole section, let him take a part—eighty or forty acres. Every man can surely secure a home of forty acres; and permit me to remark that forty acres of land will support a family, and set them forth in the world as well as ordinary society can claim. Why give him land to make a homestead? Now, what do you understand by homestead? A perpetual home, or a temporary home? Which do you mean? I want gentlemen to speak out. I ask the Senator from Tennessee, what do you mean by it?

Mr. JOHNSON—Does the Senator want an answer?

Mr. GREEN—I do.

Mr. JOHNSON—I mean by a Homestead, first, to grant into his possess on a certain amount of land, so that a man can call it his own, so far as the Federal Government can protect it from forced sales or execution. Then I proceed on the idea that, where the States have not done it, they will commence the policy where the Federal Government ceases. That they will, by State legislation, secure to each individual a certain amount of soil which he can call his own. You may call it Homestead, or any other name you choose. The advocates of this bill do not assume any power in the Federal Government to conflict with State authority. While the power remains in the Federal Government, it is to give them a guarantee against any debt or contract made prior to the title passing from the Federal Government to him, I presume that the States in which this land lies will pursue the same principle of injustice; that the popular sentiment that induced the Federal Government to adopt this policy here will induce the States to take it up and carry it out.

Mr. GREEN—I understand. That discloses a wonderful amount of information.

Mr. JOHNSON—So far as securing homesteads are concerned, it is very hard for the Federal Government or a State to secure a citizen in the enjoyment of that which he never possessed. One thing is clear, no State or Federal Government can secure a man a home if he never possesses it.

Mr. GREEN—He says the same policy and the same popular sentiment. Oh, there is a wonderful degree of information in that. I see the trees bend under the gushing wind. I see individuals bow to what they suppose to be popular sentiment. Sir, I will stand by the Constitution of my country against public sentiment, and stand up for justice even against the rushing wind. I will stand up for right even if popular sentiment is against it.

Mr. JOHNSON—If I go with the popular sentiment, I do not do it in contravention with the Constitution of the United States. I stand here to defend popular sentiment, but in conformity with the law. I believe the Homestead proposition to be right. I believe it to be Constitutional, and therefore I uphold popular sentiment in accordance with these views.

Mr. GREEN—I had no doubt he was conscientious in his remarks; but the human mind is so constituted, and the moral convictions so tempered with pride and power, that when the idea of popular sentiment is brought to bear on them, it too frequently warps the one and sways the other. There can be no homestead made by Congress. There can be an arrangement made for temporary occupancy, but to secure a home against State execution and State law is utterly impossible. It is beyond the powers of this Government, and in contravention of the express rights of the several States. Then, why call it homestead? Why not call it gift? It is not homestead, and adopting that name only deceives the public, defrauds the public, and it is a cheat upon ourselves. To call it Homestead perpetrates a fraud on the public. This measure would strike at the prosperity of every State in this Union. It would strike down the whole railroad system, and it is an injustice to the soldiers of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812—to whom bounty land warrants have been granted. For, if you pass this bill, the warrants will not be worth a dollar. Is it the object of the Government to tax the rich to build up the poor? This Government derives its power from the States, and is there in that grant any power to tax one portion for the benefit of another? There is not, and however this Senate may vote, however public judgment may pronounce, truth will stand forever. This land is purchased by common treasure. What right has the Government to take this land and give it to the most worthless? It encourages neglect, idleness, laziness, and waste. The object of Government is protection. This plan would destroy all incentive to industry. At the end of five years these people would cry for a new division of land, and, perhaps, the Senator from Tennessee will say the public breeze demands another division.

The Senate went into Executive Session on the Treaties.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (American,) resumed his remarks in its support, expressing the hope that the passage would approach as near as possible to unanimity. He saw a manifest distinction between interfering with the rights of property and the right to declare criminal an act which is so declared by the law of God. The existence of the institution of polygamy in Utah is an insult to the moral feelings of the whole population—an insult to the wives and daughters of gentlemen here, and those of their constituents. It was a reflection on our national character, that it should exist under the protection of American law.

Mr. HOOPER, the Delegate from Utah—My remarks, Sir, on the bill now under consideration will be brief. However much my own feelings might prompt me to speak at length upon the subject now before the House, the propriety of doing so at this time is in my judgment questionable. Many gentlemen, knowing that gross calumnies have been circulated against my people, and taking a lively interest in their exposure, (for which I thank them,) have urged me to let all the facts be known in a speech or speeches upon this floor. Sir, when the time comes, and come it will, for events are even now shaping so as to bring it about, that my remarks can be properly heard and weighed without the prejudice which unhappily prevails at present, those charges which have been so freely and unscrupulously made shall be met, and their falsehood made apparent to the whole country. Until then, Sir, I am content—to wait. In the meantime, I can only appeal, Sir, to the dispassionate and the unprejudiced to think better of the one hundred thousand of their fellow-citizens in Utah, born upon the same soil, nurtured under the same institutions, and speaking the same tongue, than to suppose them capable of conspiring with one accord to perpetrate such offences as those which have been charged upon them by their enemies. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention at present to discuss the peculiarities of the bill now under consideration, but I would respectfully ask, Sir, are gentlemen prepared to reap the consequences of its passage? Are we not just emerging from a difficulty with the very people against whom this bill is leveled, a difficulty which at one time threatened the country with civil war and all its attendant horrors? Sir, what was the condition of the people of Utah? They suspected, and as they thought with good reason, the good faith of the intentions of their fellow-citizens towards them. These suspicions have been allayed, I rejoice to say, and all accounts lately received from my constituents go to show that a better feeling exists towards the Government than has been known before for years. The doubts existing in their minds in relation to their treatment have measurably subsided. But if this bill be passed, and if a measure is proposed for carrying it out, those doubts will be revived with increased force. The fires which blazed so fiercely when the fuel of persecution was heaped up, have now almost died out. The question presents itself now—not, Sir, for the consideration of one party, but for the representatives of the people of this country of all parties, of the whole country—are you prepared, gentlemen, again to enkindle those fires? Mr. Speaker, this important point is the only one which I desire now to make; but, Sir, I think it is my duty not to hold back from speaking of another matter upon which, during this discussion, I have been exposed to censure. I have been reminded upon this floor, as the representative of the people of Utah Territory, that polygamy is there practiced, and I cannot but allude to the expressions of sentiment which have been made upon this floor in condemnation of that practice.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) interrupting—I desire to ask a question of the gentleman from Utah, not to embarrass him, but perhaps for his benefit. The question is this: What number of people in your Territory have more than one wife? And further, whether a second marriage is proposed or commanded by authority of your church, and whether that injunction is binding upon your people?

Mr. HOOPER—I will reply to the gentleman from Missouri, by remarking in the first place that practically I am not a polygamist, but the accounts which have been received here of the abuses of polygamy in the Territory must have proceeded from its enemies. In the second place, from my observation during a ten years' residence in Utah, I could say that not over one-half of the population of Utah are polygamists, and probably not over one-half that number have more than two wives. [Laughter.] I do not understand that there is any obligation in any manner upon any one to have a number of wives unless he prefer it. I know of no Church regulation whereby a man is compelled to become a polygamist, and I know of no Church regulation whereby any woman is compelled to marry a man if it is not in accordance with her free will. Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by knowing there are several gentlemen upon this floor who have been acquainted with me for the last twenty years, long prior to my identification with the people of Utah, and who will say that they know me personally to be incapable of deceit or dissimulation. I beg them all, therefore, to hear me say, upon my honor as a gentlemen, that the passage of this bill will not be unacceptable to extreme advocates of polygamy in Utah. It will enable them to call to their aid all those who now hesitate to defend polygamy as an institution, and unite them all in opposition to this unjust attempt of the General Government to put it down by force.

The House voted on and rejected Mr. BRANCH's substitute—47 against 151.

The House next voted on Mr. MCCLERNAND's substitute to repeal the law organizing Utah, and dividing the Territory between Jefferson and Nevada, for which he proposed a temporary government. Rejected—35 against 159.

The House tabled the preamble to the bill, which was passed with verbal amendments—149 against 60, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Barr, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Campbell, Carey, Cartter, Case, Clark of New-York, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Garnett, Gilmer, Graham, Gregg, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Kilpatrick, Lamar, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Parry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pryor Quarles, Reagan, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Sloan, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Underwood, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Wells, Willson, Windom, Woodruff, Woodson.—149.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashmore, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Clopton, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Curry, Dejarnette, Florence, Foulke, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Hasbin, Hallon, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Peell, Pendleton, Phelps, Pugh, Rigus, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scott, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandigham, Whitely, Windom—60.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, said the House had passed a resolution requiring Mr. WILLIAMSON to serve a notice on him, stating the grounds upon which the latter contests his seat. He had received from Mr. WILLIAMSON a paper purporting to be a statement, but it was a mere repetition of the memorial of Mr. WILLIAMSON, heretofore presented. The House, he apprehended, required something more than a rehearsal of the memorial. He held the notice in his hand, and had prepared a specification of his objections to this, showing its inconsistencies, and the impossibility of his taking testimony on it.

Mr. SICKLES' response was read, in which he says Mr. WILLIAMSON's charges are without foundation and wholly untrue. He has no knowledge of any illegal vote cast for him, but on the contrary had been wrongfully defrauded of votes. He wished to call the attention of the House to the character of Mr. WILLIAMSON's notice, before the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, saying that this subject should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) denied the right of Mr. SICKLES to speak on the subject.

The Speaker declared otherwise.

Mr. WASHBURN appealed from the decision.

Mr. SICKLES moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—95 against 77.

Mr. SICKLES said: Mr. WILLIAMSON, after confessing here that he had proof of fraudulent votes for Mr. SICKLES, had in his own paper, the *Weekly Dispatch*, advertised for information or testimony to sustain his charge. Mr. WILLIAMSON's notice on him had failed to point to one solitary illegal vote. He challenged whatever scrutiny may be brought to bear on the election in his district. He did not want to meet a masked battery. He asked for an investigation of all the circumstances which transpired since the question was laid before the House. He wanted to know whether his right to a seat was to be tried on principle or in a manner unknown to the Constitution, the laws and common justice.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) remarked that Mr. SICKLES came before the Committee on Elections this morning. It appearing that Mr. WILLIAMSON had not reached the City, the Committee, without objection from Mr. SICKLES, suggested that the whole matter be postponed till half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SICKLES said he proposed the matter be sent there now.

Mr. DAWES—I have the floor, and don't wish to bandy words with the sitting members. He then said that Mr. SICKLES had indulged himself in vituperative remarks concerning the contestant, and had attached to his letter to reply to Mr. WILLIAMSON an argument in his own behalf.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff and Loan bill.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.) was against any alteration of the Tariff. The present bill yields sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not ask a vote on it for three weeks. On his motion, the various bills on the calendar were laid aside till the Tariff Loan bill was reached.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,)—The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of polygamy. The Republican party, of which I am a member, stands pledged, ever since 1854, so far as Congress has the power, to exterminate the twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and polygamy in the Territories of the United States. Now, Sir, as we have administered a death-blow to one of those twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other twin. I want to see both strangled and go down together as they heartily deserve.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.)—It is not in order under the rules, but I am willing to let him go on and talk about that other twin.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I shall go on without the gentleman's leave, or anybody else's leave, individually.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.)—Does the Chair hold that the twin relics are in order. I think, under the new rules, the debate must be confined to the Tariff bill. I only raise the question because I am afraid if the general debate goes on, the real subject before us will be neglected.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the discussion was open as broad as upon the President's Message, but the majority of the House might at any time limit the discussion to the subject matter.

The Chairman, Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) decided that general debate was in order.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I was about to say, when interrupted, that the question presented is, whether Slavery shall be extended beyond its present limits, as that is the only question over which we have exclusive jurisdiction; but, Sir, when it is proposed to extend what is termed an institution, but what is not an institution, but simply a practice, like polygamy, the question naturally arises, What is the nature, what the influences, and what the elements of this practice, and what will they prove to be when extended, if allowed to extend? I am aware that it has been stated on this floor that the morality of Slavery has been settled; that its ethics are no longer to be discussed; that they were settled by the Stagyrite of Greece, and have been reaffirmed and reëstablished by the Stagyrite of Ohio, who portrayed it in gorgeous colors, like the hues which gather around the clouds of a Summer sunset. We were told that where slaveholding will pay there slaveholding will go. Precisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay there will go, and where human flesh is cheaper than beeves cannibalism will go, because it will pay. Sir, than robberies, than piracy, than polygamy, slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injurious to man, and consequently more offensive to God. Slaveholding has been justly designated as the sum of all crime. You put every crime that is perpetrated upon men into a moral crucible, and dissolve and combine them all, and the result of the amalgam is slaveholding. I am speaking in earnest, before God, and it is God's truth. It has the violence of robbery, the blood of piracy, the brutal lusts of polygamy all combined and concentrated in itself, with aggravations that neither one of those crimes ever knew or dreamed of. Now, Mr. Chairman, the justification of Slavery is placed mainly on three grounds: the inferiority of the enslaved race, that the fact of enslaving men imparts Christianity and civilization to them, and the guarantees of the Constitution. We concede as a matter of fact the inferiority of the race, but does it follow that it is right to enslave a man simply because he is inferior to you. Mr. Chairman, this is to me a most abhorrent doctrine. It would place the weak at the mercy of the strong. The theory is, that if a man is crippled, trip him up; if he is old and weak, strike him—he can't strike back; if he is a child, deceive him. Why, Sir, this doctrine of the Democrats—and it is the doctrine of devils as well—would lead the strong to enslave the weak everywhere. It would justify the angels in enslaving man, and, in turn, it would justify the archangels in enslaving the angels. If carried out in the universe, it would ultimately transform Jehovah himself into an infinite Juggernaut.

Mr. LOVEJOY, who had commenced his remarks on the extreme left of the Republican side, had gradually advanced into the space in front of the Speaker's chair, and as he warmed in his subject he began to gesticulate with some vehemence. In the midst of the remark last reported he was interrupted by Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) who excitedly called him to order, at the same time advancing towards him, with fierce gesticulations. He was understood to say, prefacing the remark with some offensive adjectives, "Keep your own side, Sir; you shall not come over here, shaking your fists in the face of gentlemen!"

Great confusion ensued. Members began to rush towards the scene from all sides, some shouting order, and others denouncing LOVEJOY.

Mr. PRYOR—I call him to order, Sir. He shall not shake his fists in our faces, Sir. It is bad enough to let him stand over there and talk his treason.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) who had been in his seat with a heavy cane in his hand, came forward with the crowd, shouting and flourishing the cane. The only words understood from him above the din of the Chairman's gavel, were, "Keep his own side, the rascal."

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) and other gentlemen, moved that the Committee rise, and some called the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Chairman could receive no motion till gentlemen resumed their seats.

The crowd still increased and a collision seemed inevitable.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) shouted—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois is out of his seat. He has no right to leave his seat and come upon the Democratic side.

Mr. LOVEJOY, standing firm, was understood to reply, "I will stand where I please."

He stood at this time on the Republican side, near the dividing aisle.

Mr. PRYOR vociferated—Let him stand over there and talk. He shall not come upon this side.

Mr. BARKSDALE continued to flourish his cane, several gentlemen around him and Mr. SINGLETON restraining their violence.

Mr. ADRAIN—To avoid all difficulty, I suggest the gentleman just speak from his side; no one supposes he can be intimidated.

Mr. PRYOR—Nobody wants to intimidate him.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Nobody can intimidate me, Sir. Sit down, gentlemen, I am safe enough.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) approached, shaking his fists.

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) and others, restrained him.

Mr. BURNETT forced his way into the midst of the circle around LOVEJOY, and shouted, "There is a rule which requires every gentleman to keep his seat while speaking. He can speak only from his own seat. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this hall in a menacing manner towards us, as he has done. He must speak from his seat, and he shall do it.

The Chairman appealed to gentlemen to enforce order, and said he would call the Sergeant-at-arms.

The young man acting as deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms approached with his silver mace.

Mr. BURNETT—You may call your Sergeant-at-Arms, but he shall not do it.

Mr. PERLEE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) turned back the mace-bearer with some remarks.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, vociferated that his colleague should not commit a breach of the rules, but should have all his rights.

The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee rose owing to the

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Finale of the $100,000 Case—Speech of Samuel Glover Esq.—Verdict for Shaw—Gov. Stewart's Veto of the Railroad Bill—Another Session of the Legislature Called by his Excellency—Bates and the Germans—Revival of Americanism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, April 2, 1860.

To the infinite relief of a long-suffering and much bored community, the CARSTANG case is at last decided. The agony is over, and let us charitably hope that now some worthier subject of debate may occupy the public mind and absorb the general interest than the probable result of the intrigues of Mr. HENRY SHAW, or the guilt or innocence of the ineffable EFFIE. Both plaintiff and defendant come out of their three weeks' trial of the most exciting case which has ever occurred in the civil Courts of this country, materially damaged in purse and character. The defendant has obtained the verdict, but in order to show that he had never promised to marry the plaintiff, his counsel was obliged to place him before the Jury and the community in the most unenviable position. A millionaire trembling on the verge of three score years and ten, a practical botanist and landscape gardener whose labor at Tower Grove have won him a wide renown—a philanthropist who has munificently endowed the City of St. Louis with grounds sufficient to create in our midst a worthy rival of the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris, if the wise and liberal plan of the donor should be carried out in its details, he figures in this trial as a libertine of seventy, and, like MACAULAY'S Marlborough, thrifty in his very vice; for several incidents of this amour reveal more meanness than they do passion. Although the verdict is esteemed a just verdict, and, indeed, the only verdict that could have been rendered on the evidence, yet the regret is quite general in the community that some adequate punishment could not be inflicted upon the defendant. The only witness who swore to the contract of marriage was the sister of the plaintiff, and her testimony was contradicted and impeached in almost every conceivable way, and her character and that of her sister were shown to be decidedly bad. It would be untrue and too harsh to say that Miss EFFIE had been proved a public prostitute, but if there is any dependence to be placed in human testimony, she is and has been for the last twenty years an intriguante and an adventurer of the most dangerous type. Possessing a fine form, pleasing appearance, fascinating manners, superior intellect and indomitable will and energy, EFFIE CARSTANG'S career has been very different from that of the mere lewd beauty who lives by the sale of her liberal favors.

The cause has afforded a fine field for forensic display, and the opportunity has been abundantly improved. Judge BATES, after the first few days, took no active part in the trial, and the speech of the case, at least on the side of the defendant, was made by SAMUEL GLOVER, Esq. He has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice at our bar, but his reputation, hitherto, has been rather that of a sound lawyer of great and patient research than that of an able advocate before "the immortal twelve." Mr. GLOVER has a slight impediment in his speech, which is rather an advantage than a disadvantage to the orator, as, while it does not embarrass him, it serves to fix the attention of his audience. His argument was powerful in its acute analysis of the evidence, its close logic, scathing sarcasm, and its broad philosophy of life. The ingenious speech of Mr. HOMES was severely criticised, and the shallowness of the sophistry of the plaintiff's counsel made apparent. Mr. HOMES had argued that reputation was but a poor test of the real character—always unreliable, and generally erroneous, because a reputation could be created in a few hours, without the slightest foundation in truth. Any malicious man could destroy the purest reputation of the most virtuous woman, and no woman could stand the scrutiny of her enemies into her life for twenty years, because the fairest fame could not escape calumny, and men were prone to believe lies rather than the truth. Mr. GLOVER rose to the height of true eloquence when he vindicated the justice of the biblical canon, "by their good report or by their evil report shall ye know them," and contended that the reputation flowed just as naturally and as inevitably from the character of the person as does the light of heaven from the sun. The laws of the moral world are as immutable as the laws of the physical world, and what a person is, that they will show themselves to be by their words and deeds. A licentious woman must gratify her passion, a dishonest man must wrong his neighbor, just as surely as the iron obeys the magnet, or water seeks its level. The speech was not only an effective appeal to the jury, but it was an admirable philosophical essay upon morals and life.

The jury were out only twenty-five minutes after listening to twenty-six hours of argument, before they brought in a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was at once filed, and the cause may be taken to the Supreme Court; but, in spite of such tokens of vitality, this verdict has pretty effectually killed the prospects of Miss EFFIE and her counsel of obtaining a $100,000 from SHAW.

Next to the breach of promise case, the mad freaks of his eccentric Excellency the Governor have most absorbed the public interest during the past week. The author of the railroad system of Missouri, as he was proud to style himself, he vetoed a bill which was prepared by a Legislature specially convened by him for the purpose, and which was framed after consultation had been held with him so that the bill should exactly mirror the Governor's views. The veto message is evidently the act of a drunken man; it is so confused, the words are so jumbled together without rhyme or reason, that the only clear idea which can be derived from the document is, that that Governor has not signed the bill and is very drunk. In deep disgust that not very fastidious assembly, the Legislature of Missouri, at once resolved to adjourn, and did adjourn without vouchsafing to the illustrious Executive even the poor show of respect of previously informing him they were about to adjourn. Just as the members were leaving the capital, the private secretary of the Governor hurried breathless to the railroad station, and there read aloud a proclamation of "Glorious Bob" to the effect that, as he had been *unofficially* informed—of what he should have been *officially* informed—of the adjournment of the Legislature, he called upon them, by virtue of the authority in him vested, to reassemble, and take into consideration the railroad bill once more. This proclamation was greeted with jeers and laughter, and it is more than problematical whether a "constitutional quorum" of the present Legislature ever assemble more.

While Judge BATES' letter has met with great approval from the Opposition of Missouri, including all the old-line Whigs—the followers of HENRY CLAY, whose political principles and that of Mr. BATES are almost identical—the German Republicans of the North have at seem indisposed to support a candidate who did not vote the Fremont ticket in '56. So extreme a position is well calculated to awaken, as, indeed, it already has awakened in certain quarters, the old American feeling. Unless greater moderation shall characterize some of the German organs, this attempt at dictation will result, in Missouri in putting an American ticket into the field next August and November. Such a complication would cause the defeat of the Republican ticket beyond a peradventure. Q.

THE MURDER OF DR. KEITT.—The *Home Companion*, of Ocala, Fla., gives the proceedings of the meeting of citizens held in that place on the 10th and 14th ult., to consult as to the measures to be taken to secure the punishment of the murderers of the late Dr. WILLIAM J. KEITT, brother of the Representative in Congress from South Carolina. A Committee of thirty, appointed at the first meeting, rendered the following verdict at the second meeting:

"That the slaves ISAAEL and ALLEN, of the late Dr. KEITT, be hung, and that JOHN and ZELIUS also slaves of Dr. KEITT, receive each fifty stripes a day, and the woman MELVINA twenty five stripes a day, for ten consecutive days, Sundays excepted, and that they be then banished from this State."

At a later hour of the day, the Jury, through their foreman, returned the following amendment to their verdict, which was adopted:

"Whereas, circumstances have transpired that induce the Jury that tried the slave ISAAEL to change their view of the case, they therefore unanimously recommend that his sentence be commuted to banishment from the State. By order of the Jury.

J. M. COMMANDER, Foreman."

The *Companion* states that the Executive Committee, appointed to carry out the will of the meeting, discharged its duty.

CODICIL TO THE WILL OF JOHN MCDONOGH.—The following is a copy of the codicil to the will recently presented in the City of New-Orleans, by MOSES FOX, a man professing to be a nephew to the late JOHN MCDONOGH. The document was sent to MAYOR SWANN by the Baltimore agents of the McDonogh estate in New-Orleans, and communicated to the Council last evening. The agents state that it is no doubt a forgery, but the handwriting strongly resembles that of McDonogh. There are no names of witnesses signed to the codicil. Fox represents that the codicil was given to a man employed on a flat-boat who traded up the river, which accounts for it not having been heretofore produced:

Codicil to my last Will and Testament.

Be it known that I, JOHN MCDONOGH, do hereby will and bequeath to my beloved nephew, MOSES FOX, the sum of $50 000, which is to be paid to him eight years after my death, by the trustees of my estate in the City of New Orleans. (Signed) JOHN MCDONOGH.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1849.

Baltimore Exchange, April 4.

Rev. Mr. Worth, the missionary imprisoned at Greenboro', N. C., writes from his cell: "I will make no speculation on the results of my law prosecutions; there are two of them in two different counties. The first will be here, in about two weeks, the other in about four weeks following. The results of both you will soon hear, as hundreds of printing presses in the North are waiting to give it to the public. I don't know that I can say a word about the future at present; I must await results before I can know my own mind."

FROM CANADA.

The Canadian Government Propose to Establish two Free Ports, one on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the other at Sault Ste. Marie—They also Intend to Negotiate a Commercial Treaty with France—The Intercolonial Railway and the United Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, March 31, 1860.

More important news now than for many a day past. The Canadian Government have given notice to Parliament that they intend to introduce resolutions to establish two free ports, (one on the Lower St. Lawrence, the other at the Sault Ste. Marie,) and also to ask the leave of the House to negotiate a treaty to foster commercial intercourse with France.

Where the free port on the Gulf of St. Lawrence is to be is not yet known—perhaps it will be at Bic—perhaps lower down. The object of its establishment is plain. The American fishermen who now frequent the Gulf do not buy a cent's worth of provisions from Canada—they bring everything with them, as also all the materials they use in their calling. The Frenchmen do the same. But if we establish a free port it is to be presumed that Americans, French, Newfoundland, Nova Scotian and British vessels will frequent it; thus bring the St. Lawrence more into notoriety, to say the least; enable Canadians to sell a quantity of produce, and perhaps we shall found on our shores a great emporium for the trade in fish.

The Western free port will be Sault St. Marie, and no customs duties will be collected on the British shore of Lake Superior, beyond. This is even more important to you of the United States, and to us of Canada, than the other. It looks towards the development of mining industry on our side of the Great Lake, and towards securing to a Canadian channel the trade of the Red River settlement and the great Northwest beyond. The prices of manufactured goods, such as hardware and wearing apparel, must go far towards determining the location which any body of men will choose for mining. We assert that the mineral resources of the north shore are at least as great as those of the south shore of Lake Superior; and, if so, with cheaper store-goods, a large population must be attracted thither. Again, the Red River merchant, who now goes to St. Paul, Minnesota, for his supplies, taking his furs with him, will hereafter be induced to go to Fort William, on our side of Lake Superior, for there he will get his goods free from the 20@30 ℔ cent. duty which he has to pay on all that he gets which has passed your frontier to get to St. Paul. The Hudson's Bay Company, too, will probably avail themselves of the facilities to be offered in future by the route to their territory through Canada. They now adopt the northern route, sending their ships from England to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, chiefly that they may avoid paying the Canadian duty on their supplies, which would amount to £1,000 or £2 000 per annum. They will most probably seek the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior route, which is more easily and quickly to be traversed, when they are allowed the facilities we propose to offer them.

Now, as to the proposed treaty with France. It is understood here that when Mr. GALT, our Finance Minister, was in England, bearing on the British commercial treaty with France, and of Mr. GLADSTONE'S determination to remove the differential duties which had up to that time protected colonial timber, he conceived the idea of negotiating a Canadian treaty with France as well. He is said to have seen several members of the Board of Trade and of the Treasury, to have been told to go ahead—regarding, however, the obligations of imperial treaties—and only to have delayed a trip to France because his colleagues in Canada might have wanted his voice and his vote at the opening of Parliament at the end of February. Here he has met with enthusiastic aid at the hands of the French Consul—the BARON GABRARE DE BOILEAU—and there is little doubt that if he obtains, as he is sure to obtain, the leave of our Parliament to lower, by proclamation, the rates of duties levied on articles imported from France direct, such as wines, brandies, silks, &c., the treaty can be concluded, and an immense trade in timber be developed with France—which has hardly a stick of its own. This subject, viewed in connection with that of the Free Port on the Lower St. Lawrence, assumes very great importance indeed.

The Troubles in Kentucky.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY—HE REPUDIATES ALL SYMPATHY WITH THE RADICALS.

WHITE HALL Ky., March 29, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The secret purpose of the leaders of the attack upon the "Radicals," at Berea, was to suppress Republicanism in Kentucky, and aimed more especially at me. Knowing that I relied upon the justice of my cause, and the irreproachable and patriotic purposes of my whole action in the Commonwealth, I in good faith cut myself away from the revolutionary doctrines of the "Radical Abolitionists," and the unfortunate purposes of those who in their persons made an armed insurrection against the non-slaveholding whites of the Commonwealth. The proposition that the Legislature should, as it could constitutionally do, enact a law to meet the difficulty, and thus avoid violence, was met by Radical Abolitionists of the North and their enemies here, with equal denunciation. The reason alleged was, that it was useless to drive off these non-resistants while I was left to agitate the Slavery question! And it is well known that my personal and political enemies desired to include me in the proscription! Nothing but the *friendship* of some of the Committee (when the proposition was made) and the conservatism of the country prevented. Finding that they did not get a safe opportunity to attack the Republicans through the Radicals, whom they supposed would be defended by us, they kept up their threats against me till my Frankfort speech rallied around me all the true lovers of constitutional liberty, and thwarted for the time their criminal designs. Everything that I have said offensive to the slaveholding interest has been studiously paraded in the Press and elsewhere, and calumny added, both by the slaveholders and the "Radical Abolitionists" of the North, to consummate my ruin and the downfall of the cause of liberty here.

J. G. HANSON, one of the expelled Bereans returned to Kentucky, his native State, on the *3d day of this month*, as published in a letter to the Centreville (Ind.) *Republican*. The mob again threatened him but faintly, he retired, which was well known here in all circles, to the mountains for a while, and then was generally at Berea, having preached and at eaded Sunday School more than once. But so soon as it was known that I was in Berea on Saturday, a great excitement was got up and stories circulated that I was there marshaling my forces against the revolutionary tribunal. By Sunday night, the mob had taken the field, and on Monday brought on the collision at Berea, by "illegal search" of the houses of citizens there without warrant, adding insult to injury, ostensibly to find HANSON, but in reality to raise a row, which they succeeded in doing, several being shot on both sides. And the Revolutionary Committee of Ten back, rallied again on Tuesday and finding no one, broke down that terrible thing—the saw mill—and declared vengeance against me and the Republicans who were engaged in the fight. What was my true position? Standing on the ed ict line of the Frankfort speech, I advised Mr HANSON to leave the State, and thus save himself and my friends from the conflict which I well knew was *premeditated* by the Revolutionary Committee. On Sunday night, I stayed at Kingston, where I stated the whole thing, and my message of peace to Berea, to several slaveholders. One of the Revolutionary Committee being present, I was then informed by that committee man that they were "*after me certainly*"—*that I "was the one wanted;*" and it was currently reported that a special detachment had been sent to "*take me*" wherever found; which the said detachment was very careful not to do! At the same time the old letter of protest, which HANSON wrote on the *10th inst.* to Judge FIELD, was now talked of as being dictated by me at Berea on Saturday, to stir up the community to madness, and execute vengeance upon me without time for truth or election. On Tuesday I was no doubt saved from this rage only by timely taking the road and showing the true people of Madison what I had really done; and that some of the mob knew the whole thing on Monday, and *had suppressed it with a view to connect me with stirring up war in the State!* That Committee well know, while I shall not defend the radicals in their mad purposes, that I will not be driven into acquiescence in their usurped power, nor from the defence of all Republicans who are attacked in their persons or property *because only of their Republicanism.* They desire to renew the table of the wolf and the lamb, and by the committal of outrages against my friends while I am pledged to resist, to consummate with a show of public justice their own criminal designs against my life and cause. I publish these facts that all honest men may not be deluded; that we may stand or fall upon our merits, and not be overwhelmed with clamor, which is the strong weapon of mob violence always. The Governor may make his demonstrations—the "Minnie rifles" and "cannon" may come on to extinguish the just indignation of outraged freemen in vain. Standing upon the *laws*, the *Constitution* and our *own patriotic purposes*, we shall not be intimidated by this new accession of power in the suppression of our rights. If civil war is begun, it will be begun against our most earnest implorations of the forbearance of friends, and most solemn protest against the aggressions of enemies of the common liberties of all. If blood be shed, it will not be first shed by us! If the States shall fly to arms and citizens, North and South, become involved in one common ruin, *let those who shall begin the conflict answer for the end.*

C. M. CLAY.

A SLAVE AND HER CHILDREN.—The following paragraph appears in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, under the title of the "Devilish Act of a Negro Woman:" "We learned through a gentleman from Penfield, on yesterday, that a negro woman belonging to JAMES LANKFORD, of that place, becoming tired of life, threw three of her children into a well said to be 65 feet in depth, and then jumped in herself. Mr. LANKFORD went down after them, and found her still living and not seriously injured. When he reached her, she attempted to drown him, and it was only by main force that he subdued her and brought her up; the children were all dead. She is confined in jail, and will no doubt be hung as a murderess. She assigned, as a reason for the rash and inhuman act, that she wished to die, and didn't want to leave any of her children behind."

LAW REPORTS.

Tragedy of the Bark Anna.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE GEO. F. BETTS.

The examination of Gordon Hires, second mate of the bark *Anna*, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. R. G. Roseman was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Ridgeway. They were 81 days from Laguna to England—a long passage; the weather was rough, and there was much water on deck. Counsel explained that his object was to show that the deaths were caused by rough weather and exposure.

Witness—The water for several days was two and a half feet deep in the lee scuppers; the pumps were kept going most all the time, day and night, when there was no occasion for it; the Captain was once at the pump; he was not sick during any part of the passage to witness' knowledge; most of the sails were blown away, and the flying jib-boom was lost on the voyage from New-York to Mobile.

Re-direct—When the Captain assisted at the pumps they were short-handed in consequence of the deaths of Johnson, Tuthill, and James Armstrong.

John Thomas, a colored seaman of the *Anna*, deposed: I joined the bark *Anna* at New-York; was in the forecastle all the day of this occurrence, and heard the scuffle in the sail-room; went round and saw Johnson lying on the tool chest, and Mr. Hires, the prisoner, choking him; Hires had both hands on his throat and stood over him. [Witness showed the position of the prisoner as he stood over deceased.] Just looked at them and turned away; about two hours afterwards I saw Wm. Johnson in the main-top leaning his head against the mainmast, and he said to me, "Tom, I'm very bad;" I told him to go down on deck; he did so, and we went to reef the mainsail; afterwards we went to get a pull of the main sheet, and Johnson was trying to help them, but he was so weak he couldn't do it; he had the rope round him, and was frothing at the mouth; a few hours afterwards he was dead. [Witness confirmed the statements of Roseman in every important particular.]

Cross-examined—About a week after leaving Mobile, and the day before this occurrence, deceased complained of his shoulder; it got well before they left Laguna; he fell from the main-yard about three weeks before this occurrence, but did not complain; witness was at the wheel, and saw him fall, but did not notice on what part of his body he struck; next saw the second mate have him by the collar, helping him upon the poop; he appeared to be injured; nothing was done for him at the time, so far as witness knew, except to send him aloft again a few minutes afterwards; he fell about forty feet; there was nothing the matter with him until the scuffle in the sail-room; he was perfectly well the morning of that day; the room was well filled with sails and other articles; the tool-chest stood on the left side of the room; witness could see the second mate choke him from where he stood, and saw blood running from his mouth; witness afterwards went into the forecastle and heard the scuffle continued; heard nothing said during it; the next time he saw Johnson was in the forecastle, two hours and a half afterwards, at the conclusion of his watch below; Johnson appeared very weak and sick; he was staggering and talking about; he came in to get his dinner; all hands went on deck after that; next saw the second mate on the poop, about half-past twelve o'clock; Johnson did no duty after that; he went aloft, but was not able to do duty; witness saw him again between six and seven o'clock in the cabin dead; the only circumstance associated with the affray in witness' mind was the fact that Tuthill lay dead in the forecastle; Johnson was about eighteen years old; had some conversation with him; told him he had better get up on deck, and not have the second mate coming down and beating him again; all hands had been called on deck before this; did not know whether Johnson had been ordered to cut any wood that morning; did not know where Roseman was at the time of the scuffle; Johnson had not complained of having a fever; witness made complaint against the mate as soon as he could get ashore; told Mr. Hawley, the ship's agent, about the matter; told Hawley that his shipmates had been killed on board, and wanted him to see into it; the ship was at this time lying at anchor in the bay off Cowes; went ashore on Saturday night; had liberty from the captain; went to the magistrate the following week; returned to the vessel several times previous to making the complaint, but did not remain to do anything; told the captain he did not wish to stay, or sail in the vessel any more; had made no threats of what he would do.

To the District-Attorney—When Johnson fell from the yard-arm, he was ordered up again; could not say that he ever saw Hires ill-use Johnson at any previous time.

The case was then adjourned, to allow time for the arrival of the Captain from Havana. On Monday the evidence against Lane will be heard.

The Judgments Against the City.

Jacob D. C. Outwater vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York—William Joyce* vs. *The Same—John Kelly* vs. *The Same—Charles Brush* vs. *The Same—John W. Hunt* vs. *The Same.*—It will be remembered that motions were made some weeks since on behalf of the present Comptroller, to open the judgments recovered against the City Corporation in these cases. The motions were made before Judge DALY of the Common Pleas, who decided that except in the last mentioned case, Hunt vs. The Mayor, &c, the judgments ought to be opened, and the City permitted to make defence anew, under their present Counsel.

The opinions written by Judge DALY in the several cases have now been filed. The following extract from the opinion in the Outwater case, gives the views of his Honor upon the constitutionality of the act of 1859. This was the only legal question of any general interest involved.

DALY, F. J.—In objecting to this motion that the fifth section of the act, laws of 1859, (p. 1,127,) under which it is made, is unconstitutional, The Constitution declares, (Art. III. sec. 16,) that "No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The title of the act in question is, "An act to authorize the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax." The first and second sections authorize the Supervisors to raise a specified sum by tax, to be applied to certain objects and purposes which are named in the act. The third section authorizes them to direct the Comptroller to issue revenue bonds, to an amount sufficient to pay any judgment obtained against the City, other than those mentioned and provided for in the second section, and to satisfy claims of members of the Police force for back pay, on arrearages of salary, and to raise by tax the next succeeding year, that is in 1860, a sum sufficient for the redemption of the above-mentioned bonds, with interest; and the *fifth* section, the one in question, authorizes the Comptroller to take all proper and necessary means to open and renew any judgment against the City, which he shall have reason to believe was obtained by collusion or founded on fraud, and for that purpose, to use the name of the defendants, and to employ counsel.

I think the fifth section comes clearly within the subject of the act, as expressed in its title. The amount of the revenue bonds, and the amount of the tax to be raised by their redemption, will depend upon the amount of the judgments to be paid, and if any of those judgments should be reversed and judgment given for the City, or if any of them should be reduced in amount, through the steps which the Comptroller is authorized to take by this section, the amount for which revenue bonds are to be issued, or at least the amount to be raised by tax, in 1860, for this redemption, will be proportionably lessened. A proviso, therefore, in an act authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by tax, which contemplates the possible reduction of the amount, to meet which the tax is to be imposed, is as much a part of the subject of the act, indicated by the title, as any other part of it. If the act had named the sum which was to be raised to meet the claims of the Police force, and the tax judgment referred to, there might be some doubt; but as it is left to the Supervisors to ascertain the amount for which it will be necessary to issue revenue bonds, as well as the amount necessary for their redemption, and as the obligations for which provision is to be made, may be reduced through the means which the Comptroller, by this section, is authorized to take, it is very clear to my mind that this provision appertains to, and forms a part of the whole subject of the act.

Affairs of an Ohio Railroad Company.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

George S. Coe, Trustee, &c. vs. *A. S. Beckwith et al.*—This is an action on the part of the plaintiff, as Trustee of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, to determine his rights and duties in regard to certain funds deposited to his credit with the United States Trust Company in his City, and for the benefit of the Company for which he is Trustee.

The complaint sets forth that a mortgage, covering the entire property of the Corporation for which the plaintiff is trustee, was made to the plaintiff as such trustee, to secure $500,000 of Bonds of the Company, and that the provisions of that mortgage authorized him in case the interest on the bonds should not be promptly and regularly paid, to enter upon the Road and take possession of its rents and profits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest. It was further stated that the interest was not paid when due, and that the plaintiff did enter upon a portion of said Road, and apply the proceeds of its operations as specified and stipulated in the instrument set forth. This mortgage was deposited with the United States Trust Company in this City, and subsequently other funds were also placed in deposit with said concern, for the benefit of the Railroad Company.

The defendants caused attachment to be issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who took into his possession the entire property of the Railroad Company deposited with the Trust Company, to apply upon the satisfaction of the claims of the defendants, who were bondholders of the Company.

This action is now brought to determine who has the right to dispose of and apply the funds involved.

The defendants demurred to the complaint upon the ground—first, that the trust created could not be maintained by the laws of this State, and that it was fraudulent and void, out of which a cause of action could not accrue; also, that there was a misjoinder of parties to the action.

But a question preliminary to that upon the demurrer was raised by the defendants' counsel: that the Court has neither jurisdiction of the Company, which was located in Ohio, and incorporated under the laws of that State, nor of the person of the defendants, who were residents of the State of Connecticut.

The case is on before Justice LEONARD at Special Term, and is still pending.

Fred. A. Lane, for plaintiff; F. E. Mather, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Anderson* vs. *Luckey, &c.*—Demurrer overruled with leave to amend on payment of the costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bostwick &c.*, vs. *Jenkins, &c.*—Motion denied, but all proceedings to be stayed until the issues in the case are disposed of. No costs.

Todd vs *Gay, et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

RANNEY, J.—*Thomson, &c., vs. Sherwood, &c.*—Motion granted, &c. Order to be agreed upon as settled, on two days' notice.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Runyan* vs. *Gray.*—Motion granted.

McLaren vs *Ball.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Zollerman vs. *Gouldy.*—Motion denied without costs

Bullwinkle vs. *Ferris, &c.*—Order granted to show cause, &c., to plaintiff.

Shackleton vs. *White*—Default opened and case restored to Special Term calendar.

Talcott vs. *Langdon*—Default opened and permission to serve answer on payment of costs.

Beekman vs. *Tremont*—Referred to E. Leflingwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Curtis et al.* vs. *La Bau et al.*—Motion to set aside it quest, &c., denied, without prejudice to the renewal of the application upon additional papers, and payment of $7 costs of present motion.

Smith vs. *Brown.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Howe vs. *Searing.*—Motion for a stay of proceedings granted.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Benedict et al* vs. *McGinness.*—Judgment that defendant satisfy the judgments of record.

Townsend vs. *Boyet.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

McPaslen vs. *McPaslen.*—Bill dismissed.

Crawford vs. *Everett Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Bolmer vs. *Donaldson.*—Motion denied, with costs.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Williams* vs. *Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—Case settled.

General Sessions.

John Shea, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to rob. On the 1st March, in Baxter-street, he attacked James Kelly, and stole his coat from him. That coat was afterwards found in Shea's possession. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Williams and William H. Forrest, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were placed at the bar. On March 7, it was alleged that they broke into the store of David Hollister, No. 149 Duane-street, and stole 5 000 cigars, with small articles of clothing, valued at $150. Williams was tried and acquitted. Forrest pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary, and was remanded.

Allen Clark, *alias* Henry Purdy, went to the coal yard of Clappenburg & Co., in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth avenue, and ordered two tons of coal to be sent to a house in West Seventeenth-street, in payment whereof he gave a check on the Citizen's Bank for $41 75, signed by Wm. Schenck. The check was a forgery, but the evidence was insufficient. In change of the check he received $31 71 in good money. The coal was sent to the address specified, but he did not live there. The jury disagreed.

United States Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

David Chappells, mate of the bark *Magdalena*, was convicted of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned for sixty days, and to pay a fine of $1.

Calendar....FRIDAY, April 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. (short calendar) 1935, 2367½, 3403, 3951, 1305, 3117, 1875, 3005, 4321, 2167, 4275, 4311, 4059, 4177, 2503, 3995, 1795. *Part II.*—Nos. 3988, 6430½, 2944, 3082, 2162, 2288, 3052, 3952, 690, 702, 3112, 3376, 1896, 2208, 4032, 4060½, 4172, 4096, 3108.

All other Courts adjourned until Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 5.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	100½	250	New-York Cen. R.	77⅜
12,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	90⅝	50	do	b30 77½
3,000	Va. State 6s	94¾	50	do	77¼
8,000	do	94	100	do	77¼
2 000	Mo. State 6s	82½	100	do	s30 77
2.000	do	82¾	50	do	s10 77
76 000	do	83	1980	do	77
1 000	H. R. R. C. Bs	94	200	do	b60 77
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	97	100	do	b60 77¼
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	94	250	do	76⅞
5,000	M. So. 2d m. bs.	49	100	do	b10 77
3,000	M. So. sk. fd. bs.	66	100	do	b7 77⅛
3 000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	88	50	do	s30 76¾
5,000	do	88¼	50	Erie Railroad	b30 11¾
1,000	N. J. C. m.	103	345	do	11¾
2,000	L.E.&W.1stM.B.	70½	50	do	b30 11⅝
14 000	C. & Tol.S.F.Bs.	65	50	Hudson Riv. R.	s10 39
8	Commonwealth Bk	97	139	Harlem Railroad	10¼
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	101	200	do	b30 10¾
38	Manhattan Bank	138	100	Reading R'd	b30 42½
100	Canton Company	20½	100	do	42¾
10	Harlem R. Pref	35¾	1500	do	b30 43¼
10	do	35⅝	500	do	s60 42⅝
7	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97¼	600	do	s30 42⅜
12	do	97⅜	400	do	42⅝
19	do	98	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9¾
10	do	97¾	30	do	10
50	Pacific M. S. Co	106	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	93¼
20	do	105½	100	Panama R.	b60 135
50	do	b30 105½	10	Cl., Col. & C. R.	88⅛
50	do	105	50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b60 61½
50	do	b30 105	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	62⅜
50	do	b30 104¾	50	do	b10 63½
250	do	104¾	250	do	63¼
250	do	b30 104¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10 25
50	do	s30 104	100	do	25½
25	do	104	50	do	s60 25
400	do	b3 104¾	100	do	s30 25¼
50	co	b30 104¾	550	do	25¾
100	Mich. Cent. R'd	44¾	100	do	b60 25⅞
50	do	44⅞	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 83¾
250	do	45	17	do	84
100	do	b4 45	25	Chic. Burl'n & Q.R.	60¾
100	do	b60 45¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo State 6s	s60 83	50	Pacific M. S. Co	106
20 000	do	83¾	100	do	b15 106⅛
10 000	do	b30 83¾	50	do	s30 105¾
5,000	R. 2d M. B.	93 79¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	62¾
1 000	R. 4th M. B.	59¾	200	Reading R.	b10 42¾
780	N. Y. Central R.	77	600	do	42¾
100	do	b30 77¼	200	do	b60 43
100	do	b60 77¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	45¾
100	do	s60 77⅝	50	do	b10 45⅝
300	do	77¾	50	do	s60 45¾
100	do	b30 77¾	50	do	45¾
100	do	b10 77¾	7	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	88¾
33	Erie Railroad	11¾			

THURSDAY, April 5—P. M.

There was a falling off in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and some weakness in prices on the Share list through the forenoon. But at the Second Board the speculative temper of the market was again strongly displayed, and the latest quotations after the regular adjournment of the Brokers were firm on nearly all descriptions, and especially so on Missouri State Six ℔ cents., Pacific Mail, Reading and Michigan Central. The last figure yesterday for Missouris was 82½; the bulk of sales this morning 83 ℔ cent., and this afternoon 83½ ℔ cent. The maturing contracts in the stock, made both before and pending the recent action of the Legislature, are understood to be heavy, while the supply on the Street is reduced by the gradual return of investing confidence since the veto of the Governor. The course of Pacific Mail was quite erratic, though this is nothing new for that stock. The price dropped yesterday from 107½ to 104 this forenoon, and ran up at and after the Second Board to 107 ℔ cent. The business of the Company is improving as the season advances, and the California emigration, as well as the freight lists, is promoted by the new three trips per month arrangement. A rumor on the street places the way-bill of to-day's steamer at a large figure, though this may possibly be exaggerated. The transactions in Reading have suddenly revived, and a pretty free speculation is again going forward in the stock. The price of Michigan Central advanced this afternoon, on the March return of traffic, to 45¾ ℔ cent. In New-York Central the fluctuation from yesterday's last price was full 1 ℔ cent. The sales at the early Board were rather pressed by one or two Brokers at 77 ℔ cent., and on the Street, between the Boards, the stock sold down to 76½@⅝, and as suddenly returned at the Second Board to 77⅛@77½, as against 77½@¾ yesterday afternoon. Various surmises continue to be indulged as to the final result of the Tax question before the Legislature, though no decided belief is indulged in any quarter that this action will be positively hostile, or to speak more properly, without some compensating advantage to the Road. Among the Western shares, Toledo was next firmest after Michigan Central, closing 25½@¼. In Southern Michigan no large amount of business was done. The transfers closed this afternoon preparatory to the election at Toledo on 25th inst., and until after that time we look for only a moderate speculation in either class of Stock. The Second Mortgages of the Company sold at 45 ℔ cent., being an advance of 11 ℔ cent. in about a week's time. The Sinking Funds of the Toledo Company were in large demand, at 65 ℔ cent., and Erie Third Mortgage sold at 79½ ℔ cent., and the Fourths at 59½ ℔ cent., being about 3 ℔ cent. on the former and 4½ on the latter within a week or ten days, with every prospect of higher rates for these and other classes of the Bonds of the Company, since the passage of the reorganizing bill through the Legislature, which it is understood the Governor will approve, if he has not already done so. The common bonds were 35½ bid. The shares reacted to ℔11½@¾. The general market this afternoon left off firm.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$63,340 10
Payments	158,250 31
Balance	7,814,315 59

The receipts include $46,000 for Customs.

In Money affairs to-day there is nothing new to remark in Discounts. The offering of choice mercantile bills, even at the lowest terms for money, is not large, and in some cases single-name paper running into October is held for 6 ℔ cent. The whole range of quotations for prime lists of indorsed bills is called 5@5½ ℔ cent. 30@60 days, and 5½@6½ ℔ cent. 90 days@6 months, outside of Bank, and 6@7 ℔ cent. at Bank. There is less stir in temporary Loans among the Stock Brokers. The demand is quiet, and the supply of means offered in this way quite free, both at Bank and on the Street. In Ex

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; fully understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; or would take care of one child; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, by calling at the bakery, No. 238, corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to take care of an infant; she understands her business perfectly well; has lived with the best of families, and has ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 209 7th-av., second floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; to save trouble, the advertiser is a Catholic, can give good City references from the best families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would like to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 44 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference if required; can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; she is a good baker of bread and biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 20th-st. Leaving in consequence of her employer going to Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c., good City references Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter in a private family by a respectable young girl, with best of City reference; has lived two years in her last situation; is to be seen at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TRUSTworthy young person, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread and pastry; would take a place for chamber-work and fine washing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTry, by a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and perfectly understands her business; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 40 Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as waitress, or as nurse and plain sewing, in a private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 6th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go as a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, washing or nurse and seamstress: understands each capacity well as reference can show. No objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children in a small family; has no objection to go to the country; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understands the business and can be well recommended. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle girl, as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; would assist in washing if required; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No 260 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; if required, no objection to assist in light work. Call at her present employer's, No. 145 West 14th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, THE ONE AS CHAMbermaid or nurse, the other as waitress, by two young women who are leaving their present situations, their master being about departing for Europe. Inquire at No. 31 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer and an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 444 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as chambermaid and sewing maid; is a good sewer; understands dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE FAMilies by two respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as plain cook; understands washing and ironing. Call for two days at No 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and embroidery; respectable families wanting such a person may apply at No. 5 Market-st., for two or three days, best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or could take charge of an infant and do plain sewing or do chamberwork, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, in or out of the City; the best of reference given. Call at or address No. 180 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper, is fully competent to fill the above situation. Call at No. 14 Chester-st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a small family; is a good plain cook—one who perfectly understands her business. Call, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE SEAMSTRESS A situation to go out of town with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 59 8th-av, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 109 West 26th st.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT On a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th st.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wish to procure good situations for two domestics, whom they can recommend with confidence; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing, the other as waitress and to assist with sewing; places together in the country preferred. Can be seen at the residence of their present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED German lady, 20 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; salary no object, but kind treatment and opportunity for improving in English looked for. First-class references given. Address No. 150 Degraw-st. South Brooklyn.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 9th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN AND his wife; the one as vegetable gardener and the other as cook, for a small place in the country. The man must know how to take care of horses and milk cows, and both be willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at 82 East 16th-st., between 5 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework; the other as nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer; Scotch or German preferred; none need apply without good City references, at No. 204 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, (GERMAN PREferred,) 16 to 18 years old, to act as waiter and make himself generally useful in a private family. Apply at No. 56 5th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER; must be well acquainted with the City, and willing to make himself generally useful. Undoubted reference required. Apply to M. CAFFE, No. 64 Walker-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO GO INTO the country. She must understand baking, and assist in washing and ironing. Apply before 1 P. M., at No. 13 Washington-square at the door on 5th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR ADVERtisements; one qualified, though not having experience, may apply to S. R. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. GOOD REFERences required. Inquire at No. 28 Amity-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT OFfice boy. Apply at No. 366 Washington st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—AN AMERICAN, Englishman or Scotchman, single, to work on a farm 30 miles from New-York; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first rate references, may apply at No. 99 Market-slip.

HAT CURLER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS workman can have permanent employment by application to P. HEART & CO., No. 36 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young man, to take charge of a gentleman's farm; is in every respect a practical and experienced farmer; can take right hold of plowing sowing, mowing, &c.; is fully capable to a position of trust and responsibility; would take charge of a horse, and drive, and be willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived five years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION. BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, comprising the treatment and management of graperies, green-houses, fruit trees vegetables, &c.; is also experienced in the laying out of new places, so as to suit any gentleman's views. Apply or address, for this week, T. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address or call on D. E. Wheeler, No. 237 Broadway, for J. B., or A. Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS over twenty years' practice in this country, understands his business all through, green-house, vinery and vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees grading, draining, &c.; can come well recommended. To be seen for two days at A. Bird's seed-store, No. 307 Broadway. Understands care of stock, &c. Address N. P.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who can furnish good country and City reference. Understands the business thoroughly. No objection to the country. Fair wages required, and full satisfaction given. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 33d-st, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, in all its various branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has good City and country reference. Address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of fast horses; has the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Address W. W., care of Chas. S. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding house, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country Address J. O. N., at No. 809 Broadway, for three days; or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American, single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses; can read and write; is kind and obliging, and can give the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply personally or by letter to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to taking charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands the business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands all its branches; has lived 16 years with the most respectable and leading gentlemen of Massachusetts and New-Jersey, and has the best of reference in this City, &c. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener by a competent man, married, without children; wife is a first-class dairy woman; have been many years in this country. Can give most satisfactory recommendations. Address J. L., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND HIS wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c.; also, a first-rate groom; the wife is a competent cook, chambermaid or laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address A. H. N., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has good reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. G., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; has good and satisfactory reference; understands his business thoroughly; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady and perfectly temperate young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, by calling at D. Wright's saddlery, No. 805 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for J. J. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c., the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MIDDLEaged man, who has had twenty years' experience in book-keeping, is in want of a situation; can give the best of references as to capability. Address A. M., Box No. 3,404 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands gardening in all its branches, and the growing of all vegetables and flowers; he has the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address O. C., No. 15 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, who fully understands the business; understands the care of horses and carriages; is well recommended from his last place. Address A. D., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references as to capability; has no objections to go to the country. Call, or address, for two days, E. D., No. 488 6th-av., in the milk depôt.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom who perfectly understands his business. Address HENRY BARNS, at Mr. Tramor's saddle and harness store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with long and satisfactory written recommendations from first class families living in this City, any of whom he can refer to. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; can take charge of carriage or race-horses; can come well recommended; no objection to town or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. Can be best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who can be highly recommended; town or country no objection. Address a note to W. BIERWIELLD, No. 43 3d-av., northeast corner 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; an experienced hand and capable of his business; can give and good recommendations as the City can afford. Can be seen at J. & R. Lowden's, No 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address K. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AN ENGAGEment for one or two hours in the afternoon, to give private lessons in the English branches or classics. Address R. M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION ON a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober and willing; is not afraid of work. Address M. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady young man; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH OF seventeen years, who writes a good plain hand, in a large wholesale store; can give good City reference, if required. Address P. J. M. Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion, as cook, in first-class hotel, either City or country. Inquire at Mr. Thomas', No. 18 Greene-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has three years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion in the country to take charge of a farm, dairy, stock, &c., or to live in the family. Address a note, A. E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, and vegetable gardener; has first-class reference for each. Address COACHMAN, for two days, Box No 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, WHERE he can learn some useful trade. Address S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man aged 30; understands book-keeping thoroughly, a good and rapid writer; also experienced as cashier and salesman; would engage in any respectable business however laborious for a moderate compensation. Address M., Box 164 *Times* Office

THE ADVERTISER, 28 YEARS OF AGE who has been accustomed to handling money and keeping accounts, would like a situation in a broker's office. Good references and ample security given. Address CLERK, Box No. 122 *Times* Office with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes sash brushes &c., at the brush factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS. Gold Border Shades, Painted Shades of all kinds, Buff and White Holland Shades, All selling at manufacturer's prices. Lace Curtains, $3 per pair and upwards; Furniture Chintz, Damasks, Reps, &c., all at low prices. ALFERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

GRAND SPRING OPENING! OF SPLENDID ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET CARPETS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

Crossley's last new patterns of Tapestry, Brussels, elegant three ply and ingrains, Spring style. OIL CLOTHS, From three to twenty-four feet wide. Velvet and Pile Hearth and Table Covers. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, &c., Offering at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

"SPRING FASHIONS." Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses and Children's Straw Goods. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860. SOLOMON & BART, No. 369 Broadway, are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain. All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade. We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPIset ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons, Alexandre's genuine Gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 85 cents; Shetland Wool, 40 cents; Zephyrs, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Ball Shirt at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grapes, lilas, lutongs, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, Chips, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 883 Broadway, French Fans, latest styles.

WET PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, WHITE shirtings, ginghams, chambrays, linens, tablecloths, broadcloths, stella shawls, black silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL book-store, that has been kept by the proprietor for many years. It is situated in one of the best streets up town and would, to any enterprising man, be a certain and safe opportunity of doing a good business—inability to attend to it being the sole reason of the proprietor selling out. For particulars inquire of KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New York.

$3,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or silent, that can furnish $3,000, in a very lucrative business, that has been established about a year, with the above amount. It can be largely increased, and would insure large profits. References given and required. Address with real name and reference, E. C. & CO., Box No. 1,513 Post office.

$1,500.—FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST in the stock and good-will of an old and well-established cash business, now in operation and prepared for the approaching business season. Profits 100 per cent. Apply at the Office, south side of 38th-st. between Broadway and 7th-av.

A HOUSE FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNsylvania of the celebrated conical washing machine—the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at No 421 Broadway, New-York. For particulars, address T. FISLER, 4th-st., six doors below Chestnut-st., Camden, N. J., agent for the patentee.

HOTEL FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE whole, or one half of a well-known hotel at a celebrated watering-place. Costly furnished, lit with gas, and will accommodate about two hundred people. Inquire of J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOTHING MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, good will, &c.; well established, and now doing a good business. For particulars, inquire of S. L. MACOMBER, No. 466 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A MEDICAL MAN, ENgaged in extensive special practice, desires a partner or confidential assistant. Address MEDICUS, Union-square Post office, for three days.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG BASHAW HORSES, just from New-Jersey, which cannot be surpassed for size, style and speed; all over 15½ hands high and as handsome as *Lantern*; one can trot in 2:50, others in 3 minutes to wagon; any gentlemen about purchasing will find it to their interest to look at the above stock, as they were selected by one of the best judges as the most promising untrained young horses in the State. Apply at private stable, in alley rear of No. 65 3d-av., near 11th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF horses, dark bay, eight years old, perfectly well matched, warranted sound and gentle. Also, a coupé, Summer caléche and sleigh by Wood Brothers; harnesses, &c., by Wood Gibson. The whole in first-rate order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Inquire at private stable, West 27th st., next to 5th-av., at any time except from 2 to 5 P. M.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance The property of a gentleman who is leaving the City but briefly, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HAWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin and 57 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Birdsly; will carry four grown persons and two children; is in perfect order. Also, a one-seated wagon, with leather top. Can be seen at BIRDSLY'S stables, in 18th-st., near Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 22 East 17th st.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Full 16 hands high, a fine roadster; kind in single or double harness; sold only for want of use. To be seen at No. 187 East 17th-st., from 8 to 11, and 3 to 6 o'clock.

BAY PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT FOURTEEN hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and a good traveler; also a wagon and harness, but little used; price of the whole $310. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS. MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. $4 per bag, 160 pounds. $50 per ton, 2,000 pounds. GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c, AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st and No. 11 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO, A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops. QUALITY GUARANTEED. Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. WUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos. A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1. SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GARDENS, WHO COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the POUDRETTE OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY. This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over. Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good board, with nicely furnished rooms in a respectable private family permanently residing in a first class house—pleasant and healthy situation; good neighborhood—some seven minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, and on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 154 Union-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—An entire second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons, fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; no gbborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 41 (new No. 54,) West 23d-st. Will not move on the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO BARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th av.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st. near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD—TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE SECOnd floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st. near 5th av. Dinner about 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or on 1st of May; an unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken. terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of reference will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family, consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. R., Box No 159 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL ROOMS vacant, large and small, for permanent boarders; house 8 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; location very pleasant, &c.; reference required. Call at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton-ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a first-class house, situated between Court and Clinton sts. For further information, inquire at 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, on moderate terms; situation convenient to Wall and South ferries. Address H. L., Box No. 972 New-York Post office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, to let with board, in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, near Wall-st. Ferry by a gentleman, wife and two children; unfurnished rooms and good table indispensable, as a permanent arrangement will be made if suited; $50 per month will be paid. Address Mrs. HENRY, Box No. 1,243 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY desire a pleasant and convenient room, with good board in a private family, between 4th and 17th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Address C. B. R., Post-office Box 2,757.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, IN OR NEAR 8th-av., parlor and two bedrooms on second floor unfurnished, for three persons. Address H. R., Box No. 1,075 Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY AN elderly lady. Front room preferred, on west side of City; dinner about 6 o'clock; price not to exceed $6 per week; house with modern improvements; no moving in list of May. Address Box No. 690 Post office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife; also a room for a single gentleman. Vicinity of East Broadway preferred. Address J. W. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor with or without board, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., west of and near Broadway, wishes to dispose of a large, nicely furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace-register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, C. B. H., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—And bedroom attached, on second floor, with excellent table at No. 381 Pacific-st., Brooklyn suitable for three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, occupying a house with the modern improvements, wish to let one or two rooms to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For a permanency, by a single gentleman, who will require a small, well-furnished room, with gas. Breakfast punctually at 7 and supper from 6½ to 7 o'clock. Address, stating terms, G. B. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One door from Broadway, very desirable suites of furnished parlors and bedrooms to let, with board, to families and single gentlemen, at moderate terms.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

TO GENTLEMEN.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A very desirable house, one block from Union-square, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. References required. Address V. C., Box 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE FINEST locations on the Hudson; good shade, and river view. Suites of rooms to rent, with board, from May 1, on reasonable terms also, single rooms. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

WANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, (OYSter Bay preferred,) within 40 miles of the City in a private family, where there are no other boarders, for three adults, four children and two servants. Best accommodations required. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, from 1st May next, within one hour's sail or ride from New York City. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, B., Box No 1,677 New York Post-office. The best of references given and required

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, quiet family, not over three hours' ride from the City, for a lady and two small children; two rooms required. Address F., Box No. 762 New-York, stating location, accommodations, and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD, FOR ADULTS, CAN be had on a farm close to the depôt, at South Orange, New-Jersey. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

LECTURES.

LECTURE! REV. WM. H. MILBURN will deliver his very popular lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, in the NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Stanton-st. Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England* Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ireland as it Was—Customs of the Country—Limerick Boy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Oliver Twist—Magic Trumpet.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Perfection—Your Life's in Danger—Evening—Jeanie Deans.

MOZART HALL—Indian Exhibition.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ONDERDONK'S HALL—Hayti Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Appropriation bill coming up yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Latham moved as an amendment, that California be permitted to provide for her own Indians. He urged the proposition upon economical grounds. Without further discussion, the subject was laid aside, and the Homestead debate was resumed. The amendment offered by Mr. Fitch, providing for the retention by Government of alternate quarter sections, was rejected. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, referred to a bill he had to offer as a substitute, the distinctive trait of which was to extend the period of pre-emption, and to prevent the ejection of settlers. For such a measure he declared he should be able to vote; but not for either the Senate or House bill. Mr. Green, of Missouri, attacked the whole scheme of free lands or homesteads as mischievous, and as a product of reckless and dangerous partisanship. He added, however, nothing to the arguments previously urged against the measure. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. Mr. Nelson then resumed and closed his speech in favor of the Utah Polygamy bill, and was followed by Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate, who threatened that the passage of the act would revive the ill-feeling between his people and the Government, which had so lately been extinguished. The substitutes proposed by Messrs. Branch and McClernand were successively put to vote and rejected. The bill finally passed by 149 yeas to 60 nays. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, claiming to speak to a privileged question, referred to the contest for his seat, and produced and commented upon the notice which Mr. Williamson, in response to the House resolution, had caused to be served upon him. After some difficulty the Republicans succeeded in silencing him, and in referring the subject to the Committee upon Elections. The Tariff Loan bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole; and Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, made a violently radical speech on the Slavery issue. A portion of his remarks caused great excitement among Southern members. For awhile a collision seemed inevitable; but the orator moderating his tone, closed his philippic without disturbance.

The Democratic National Committee met yesterday at Washington to consider finally the vexed question of the place for holding the approaching Convention. It was determined, after mature discussion, to adhere to Charleston; and the Committee adjourned to meet in that city a few days previous to the time of the Convention assembling.

We are informed that the North German Lloyds steamship *Bremen*, which was to have sailed from Southampton for this port on the 21st ult., did not leave on that day, having been detained in Bremen in order to replace her shaft, broken on her last outward passage.

San Francisco dates to March 16 are received by the Overland Mail. Trade, particularly with the country, was dull. As an instance of that fact, a sale of dry goods is mentioned at which 75 *per cent.* of costs and charges was realized. The Committee of the California Legislature having under consideration the proposed change of the eastern boundary of the State so as to include the Washoe Silver mines, had reported adversely to such action, regarding it as unconstitutional unless the people had approved it at the ballot box. Crowds of miners continued to rush to Carson's Valley. Advices from the Sandwich Islands extend to Feb. 22. Statistics recently published showed that 1,612 births and 2,291 deaths had occurred in the kingdom during 1859.

The Central Overland Mail brings later advices from Salt Lake City and Pike's Peak. From the former point we receive nothing of interest. Fresh and highly important discoveries of gold have been made at Pike's Peak, causing extreme excitement.

Such additional returns as reach us from Rhode Island confirm the election of Mr. Sprague, the conservative candidate, by a majority approximating to 1,700. In the Senate there will be 19 Republicans to 13 Coalition; and in the House, 36 Republicans to 35 Coalition.

In the State Senate, the bills relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, authorizing the sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and incorporating the Dyckman Library, were passed. The bill relative to the State Prisons was made the special order for to-day. The only business of interest at the evening session was a vote not to recede from the Senate bill relative to Railroad Tolls. The Supply bill was made the special order for to-day in the Assembly. The bills subsidizing the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, erecting Highland County, and amending the Statutes relative to alienation by deed, were reconsidered and passed. The bill in reference to unsafe buildings in New-York was also passed, together with a large number of bills of minor importance.

The case of Sherman M. Booth, arising out of the Glover slave rescue, two years since, refuses to be quieted. The latest phase it has assumed is the service of a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the United States Marshal, in whose custody Booth has remained, and the refusal of that officer to obey the writ.

At the meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, which was held in Clinton Hall last night, a paper on the "Elevations and Depression of the Coast of Northern America" was read by Dr. Gesner, and a communication from the Hydrographical Department at Washington, treating of the progress of marine geography, was read by Mr. Theophilus Fiske. The Committee to whom had been referred the question as to the selection of officers for the forthcoming year, reported, among other nominees, the name of Prof. S. F. B. Morse for President, and Judge C. P. Daly for one of the advisory counsel.

The Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee met last evening, and organized for the year by reëlecting Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Chairman. All the contestant cases were settled with the exception of the Eighteenth Ward. For that a Special Committee was appointed. After appointing a Committee to prepare an address, the Committee adjourned.

Nine bids made by parties anxious to clean the streets of the City for the next five years were opened at the office of the City Inspector at noon. Three different parties, among whom was Mr. R. A. Smith, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, offered to do the work for $300,000 *per annum*. Patrick Lynch, Luke Keenan, John Rourke and John Smith thought it worth $229,500 a year, and if the sureties which they offer prove satisfactory, they will receive the award.

The work of removing shad-poles from the harbor, where they have been set in defiance of law, and have operated as an impediment to free navigation, was yesterday commenced at the instance of the Harbor Commissioners under the direction of the Inspector of Harbor Police. About 100 poles were drawn, some of which were found within 500 feet of the North River piers. The value of the property thus destroyed is estimated at $1,500. The fishermen, of course, are indignant, but no attempt to resist the officers was made.

During the month of March, 11,422 persons received gratuitous surgical and medical treatment in the different dispensaries of this City. The principal causes of death were consumption and scarlet fever.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Association, last evening, the Chairman stated that, in the opinion of many friends, the Health bill now before the Legislature, favored by this organization, and awaiting its third reading, is likely to become a law.

The Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting yesterday. A number of new members were elected; the Legislature memorialized not to disturb the existing harbor boundaries, and the bill for Codifying the Revenue laws was discussed and referred to a committee.

The Stock market was somewhat unsettled early in the day yesterday, and prices on the Share list rather lower. In the afternoon the dealings again became firm, and so closed. Pacific Mail went to 107, and Missouri Sixes to 83¾ per cent. New-York Central left off 77¼@77½.

The transactions in Cotton and Flour were somewhat less extensive. The latter was held with more firmness. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive. Corn was in lively request. Mixed Western advanced. Pork and Cut Meats were lightly dealt in, and were tending downward. Lard attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Beef, Rice, Molasses, Coffee, Hay, Tallow and Whisky were in demand. An active business was reported in Sugars at, however, rather easier rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Case of Mr. Sanborn—Power of Legislatures to Summon Witnesses.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn is in some respects a much more fortunate man than Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt. Instead of being quietly conveyed to Washington, quietly produced before the Senate, quietly permitted to maintain his rights before empty benches, and then quietly consigned to a tolerably comfortable prison, he has managed to throw Concord into convulsions, have himself solemnly commiserated by the State Legislature, and solemnly discharged by the full bench of the Supreme Court. While the unfortunate Hyatt is pining in obscurity, Sanborn is the hero of the day in his native town—crowned with the honors of a triumph over the United States, achieved after a pitched battle in the streets, and a legal struggle in the Courts.

For all this notoriety, however, whatever it may be worth, as well as for the sympathy which the public have bestowed on him, he is, in our opinion, entirely indebted to the gross misconduct of the deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants. Nothing can excuse or palliate the extreme brutality by which their whole procedure was marked. We differ *in toto* from Mr. Sanborn, both with regard to his own rights and duties and the power of the Senate. That he is laboring under gross misapprehensions with regard to both the one and the other we feel quite satisfied, but we give him credit for being honest in his views, and for pursuing the course which he has thought proper to adopt under a sense of duty. We acknowlege, moreover, that he is a gentleman, a man of education, a citizen respected by his neighbors, and engaged in the pursuit of an honorable calling. To beset the house of such a person as this, in a peaceable village, at 9 o'clock at night, seize him in his own hall, handcuff him on the spot as if he were a desperate felon, drag him out in his dressing-gown and slippers, and attempt to place him in a carriage by main force, without producing warrant, or vouchsafing any explanation, was a proceeding which nothing can justify. It is utterly indefensible from beginning to end, and ought not to be tolerated. It is made all the more reprehensible by the fact that it was entirely unnecessary. There was not the shadow of a pretext for resorting to it; Mr. Sanborn had confessedly made no preparation to resist. His door was opened on the first summons; and he appeared in person, unarmed, and in a peculiarly defenceless condition. To have the warrant read to him before he was removed was his sacred right, and to handcuff him before he had actually attempted to resist was as gross an outrage as was ever committed in the name of Law.

The only object of the Vice-President's warrant, in such a case as this, is to secure the attendance of a witness before the Senate. He is not actually guilty of a contempt, so as to place him in the position of a criminal, until, on being produced at the bar, he still refuses to answer. So that the smallest possible amount of force that is necessary to take him to Washington is all that the officer is justified in using, and it is his bounden duty to treat every person in Mr. Sanborn's position with all possible respect and consideration. The whole affair has proved conclusively that whatever Sanborn's shortcomings may be, Mr. Silas Carleton is totally unfitted for the duties with which the Sergeant-at-Arms had charged him. No man ought to be intrusted with the warrant of the Senate of the United States who attempts to execute it in such clumsy fashion—in the night—and with every circumstance of bungling violence and outrage; and if that body wishes to have its lawful orders respected, it will do well to see that they fall into such unworthy hands no more.

But however strongly we may condemn the manner in which the arrest was effected, of the rightfulness of the proceeding itself we have no doubt whatever. What purpose those who sympathize with John Brown propose to serve by refusing to obey the subpœna of the Senate, except giving themselves a fleeting notoriety, we confess we are unable even to conjecture. They may possibly disapprove of the Senate altogether, and may be fully satisfied that the country would be a great deal better without it, and that the Committee of Investigation now sitting ought never to have been appointed; but as long as the Senate is in existence, and the Committee is actually sitting, we cannot for the life of us see what is to be gained by contesting its claim to the power of summoning witnesses.

If obedience were refused on moral grounds, too, the course of the recusants would be quite comprehensible. But Sanborn and Hyatt refuse it on constitutional grounds. They shelter themselves under the common law and the Constitution. But what the common law and the Constitution say on this, or on any other point, can only be learned from the Courts of law, and they have, over and over, pronounced the position in which Hyatt, Sanborn & Co. have entrenched themselves to be utterly untenable. The English law of Parliament is clearer on this very matter than on any other within the whole range of its jurisdiction. The power of both Houses of Parliament to summon witnesses, to arrest them if they refuse to obey, and to imprison them if they refuse to answer, has been exercised from time immemorial, and has never been doubted or disputed before any tribunal. All the Courts have solemnly confirmed it. It has been raised within the last twenty years, in the case of Howard *vs.* Gossett, before the Exchequer Chamber, and the Speaker's warrant, in a case precisely similar to Sanborn's, was declared to have been legally issued and perfectly valid. That we brought the law of Parliament over with us, as well as the common law, and that our legislative assemblies have all inherited the powers which it bestows, is maintained by all our elementary writers. Their views have also been frequently confirmed by the Courts. The power of the House to punish for contempt by arrest and imprisonment was conceded in Anderson *vs.* Dunn, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in an action for assault and false imprisonment brought against the Sergeant-at-Arms. The same doctrine, applied to the Common Council of this City as a legislative body, was elaborately discussed by Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, a short time ago, in the case of Briggs *vs.* McKellar, and strongly affirmed. It has within the last fortnight undergone another thorough examination at the hands of Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, in the case of Wickelhausen *vs.* Willett, and with the same result. In this last instance the question before the Court was, not whether the House of Representatives possesses the power to compel the attendance of witnesses before a Committee of Inquiry, but whether it was sufficient to release a Sheriff from liability for an escape; but it had, nevertheless, to be discussed at some length, and was disposed of in a manner to remove all doubt.

Under these circumstances, we confess we are nearly at as great a loss to know why the Massachusetts Legislature wishes to meddle in the Sanborn affair, as to known why Sanborn refuses to obey. If he chooses to make a ridiculous display of contumacy, it is his own affair, though we could wish him a more useful kind of excitement; but his folly furnishes the Legislature with no excuse for sending the State Attorney-General into Court to maintain the absurd proposition that the Senate of the United States, though it may legislate for the whole Union, can only "inquire" of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. What is sublime in a single fanatic, is apt to be very absurd in a "general court;" and Sanborn, moreover, can in no way be served so effectually as in being allowed to fight his battle single-handed. As he incurs all the risk, it is but fair to allow him to monopolize all the glory.

The Rhode Island Election.

The result of the Rhode Island election was not a Democratic victory, though it was a Republican defeat. If it shows that the Republicans are in a minority, it does not indicate that the Democrats have the majority in the State. Both parties will doutless draw more useful practical lessons from the issue, than an unqualified triumph for either would have inculeated.

Our readers will probably remember the circumstances under which the canvass opened. In the Republican Convention there was quite an animated contest between the radicals and the conservatives,—between the Republicans pure and simple and those who, accepting the general principles and views of the Republican Party, had some fears of its Abolition tendencies, and some sympathy with the Americanism which still lingered in the State. In the result the latter were entirely discarded. The ultra men of the party carried the day, and nominated one of their representative men, Mr. Padelford, for Governor. Thereupon the others seceded, and accepted the Democratic nominee, Mr. Sprague, as their own candidate. His election shows that the Democrats, aided by Americans, Old Whigs, and Conservative Republicans, are stronger than the Republicans, and can outvote them.

The election derives its chief importance from its bearing upon the nominations of the two parties for the Presidency. In itself, Rhode Island is not large enough to create any very great solicitude on either side as to the way in which its Presidential vote may be cast. But its action may be of some importance as an index of the probable action of other States. The same influences which have manifested themselves in Rhode Island, exist in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and many other large and important States; and if they should be combined in the same manner, they would probably lead to a similar result. If the old Whigism, the Americanism, and the Republican conservatism of the other States should vote with the Democrats, the Republicans could scarcely expect to carry the Presidential election.

So far as it has any influence at all, the Rhode Island election will lead both parties to play for this stake,—to make such nominations and adopt such platforms as will secure this vote,—*provided* it can be done without sacrificing a larger vote in some other quarter. This is a difficult and delicate problem for both parties. If the Democrats nominate a man who can get Northern votes outside the rigid ranks of the party, they run the risk of losing Southern support. If the Republicans aim at the same result,—if they seek to conciliate conservative votes,—they are threatened with the loss of German and other votes which may be of still more importance.

Log-rolling in Albany.

Time was that when the enacting clause was out a bill would die, but our enterprising representatives at Albany have changed all that. They can bear that good bills should perish stillborn; but they cannot endure that a bad bill once killed should stay killed forever, and so refuse their successors the pleasure of killing it once more. In accordance with a venerable Western custom, derived from those primitive times in which men helped each other to log houses, instead of hindering each other as now they do from brown-stone fronts, our Albany legislators have organized themselves into a Mutual Assurance Company for the passage of all measures which have no merits of their own whereby to pass. Yesterday morning three bills—one levying a tax of one mill on all assessed property in the State of New-York in aid of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad; another organizing a new County, by the name of Highland, to be formed from portions of Ulster and Orange Counties; and a third, known as the Anti-Rent bill, altering the Revised Statutes in regard to the alienation of property, with a view to favoring the Anti-Renters—were passed in the House. Each of these bills had been previously "killed;" they were revived simultaneously, and came to life by almost exactly the same vote in each particular case.

We do not know that we ought to express the least surprise at seeing legislation of this sort introduced into the State Government. Our representatives have long since thrown off even the pretence of public spirit, alike in the ends at which they aim and in the means by which they seek them. And the people, like the cook-maid's eels, have evidently learned, if not positively to like, at least comparatively to endure, the process of being skinned. But we do beg leave respectfully to suggest that the sessions of the Legislature would be shortened, and matters generally much simplified, if the Solons of Albany would make their little arrangements at the beginning rather than at the end of their palaver. As they go to Albany to "roll logs," the sooner they roll them the better it will be for all concerned.

The Newspaper Express Train.—We mentioned yesterday the arrangements made for expediting the transportation of New-York morning newspapers into the interior. We understand that the gain, in point of time, is still greater than we had supposed. The train is to leave Thirty-first-street at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, and is to reach Albany in time for the Western train at 7½, and the Northern train at 8 o'clock. The Times, therefore, can be laid upon the breakfast-table of its Albany subscribers, and will be served at Buffalo and Montreal by 6 o'clock in the evening.

Much of the credit of this enterprise is due to the President and Directors of the Hudson River Railroad, who have entered into the matter with great spirit, and will run the train at but little more than half the actual cost incurred. They have also decided to run a single passenger car with the train directly from this City, so that persons who are very anxious to reach distant points in advance of the usual time of arrival, will have an opportunity of doing so. This train will make the whole country between this and Albany merely a suburb of New-York, so far as the supply of morning newspapers is concerned. It is a bold enterprise, and affords a striking indication of the rapid advance of New-York journalism in interest and importance.

The Case of Crimmins.—The *Tribune* vindicates the course of Gov. Morgan in refusing to postpone the execution of Crimmins, by quoting the opinion of the District-Attorney that he ought to have been hung. If the counsel on the other side had been consulted, he would probably have been equally explicit and emphatic the other way. A prosecuting officer is the last peason to whom one would go for a just, dispassionate and unprejudiced opinion concerning the extenuating circumstances of any case in which he has been professionally engaged. He has just been doing everything in his power to secure a conviction:—naturally enough, the points of evidence which condemn the accused have made the most marked impression upon his own mind, and he is rarely inclined to see any extenuating circumstances, unless he is prepared to confess that his own action has led to injustice and wrong.

The presiding Judge is clearly the proper authority to appeal to for a reliable, unprejudiced opinion. Why did not Gov. Morgan apply in that quarter?—or, rather, why did he virtually refuse to pay any heed to the representations of the Judge and of all his associates, on the ground that his mind was already made up? This is the only point on which we have censured his action,—and it is precisely the point which the *Tribune* finds it convenient not to touch.

An Epitaph in Advance.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has just adjourned, and its departure is greeted with the following pleasant eulogium by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned, and for that one act we tender them our hearty thanks, for never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest incignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price, and, if common rumor be true, it was an enormous price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

Perhaps our own legislators at Albany may be gratified to read what is likely to be said of them, whenever they shall gratify the State by adjourning. It will not differ much in its general tenor from the preceding. Public opinion is very nearly unanimous in regard to the character of their public acts. It must be highly gratifying for public servants to carry back to their constituents such warm expressions of general contempt and disgust as are embodied in the paragraph we have quoted.

Polygamy Forbidden by the Mormon Bible.—In the course of the debates on the Anti-Polygamy bill, in the House of Representatives, both the supporters and opponents of that measure seem to have been hopelessly befogged upon the simple question whether polygamic practices are enjoined or forbidden in the Mormon religious creed. Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, declares that "Polygamy is a part of the Mormon faith." Mr. Pryor, who had "examined the disgusting farrago called the Mormon Bible," averred that he could find there no word recognizing this tenet of belief. Neither of these gentlemen was right. The member from Virginia did not read his copy of Jo Smith's Bible with care; nor was the delegate from Utah quite honest. Mr. Pryor was correct in asserting that the Mormon canon does not recognize polygamy, but he omitted the perusal of one chapter, which positively *forbids* it, and thus oversets Mr. Hooper's declaration in the most summary manner.

In the "Book of Jacob," authorized edition of the "Book of Mormon," the following passage occurs:

"Behold, the Lamanites, your brethren, whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which hath come upon their skins, are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have save it were *one wife, and concubines they should have none*: and there should not be whoredoms committed among them. And now this commandment they observe to keep; wherefore, because of this observance in keeping this commandment, the Lord God will not destroy them, but will be merciful to them, and one day they shall become a blessed people."

Considering that the "Book of Mormon" is accepted by the Latter-Day Saints as their sacred record, this is tolerably clear testimony against polygamy. It may very properly be commended to the notice of the honorable gentleman from Utah, whose acquaintance with the theological literature of his co-religionists is evidently limited.

The City Hall Clock.—At last a clock has appeared upon the City Hall. The suddenness of its advent, only two years after the telegraphic *dispatch* of its unfortunate predecessor, has taken the public quite by surprise. Many are the questions asked concerning it. Where did it come from? Is it of Connecticut growth, and did the Mayor purchase it in that industrial clime, thus rendering his political mission there none the less *time-serving?* If he didn't, how came it to make its appearance just as the great missionary reached home? If, while attending to his own political fortunes in another State, he still cherished in one little corner of his heart a kindly memory of his deserted home and her crying needs, and purchased the municipal present, ought not our hearts to soften toward him, while a single tear of gratitude rolls down our cheek, and thus washes therefrom a part of the dust which municipal neglect has suffered to shower upon us? Will the new clock give us a different time from either of the other public dials, and thus add a new embarrassment to the horologic inquiries of the public, already divided into *time* parties by Trinity, Tiffany and Sperry, as effectually as Tammany, Mozart and the Republicans divide them politically? Will sudden elevation to a high position at the City Hall affect the clock as it does human officials, and render it unworthy of public confidence? When "the governing class" want the polls closed early or late, will they be able to bribe the City clock to indicate the hour that may suit their convenience? Will common oil answer the purpose of facilitating its motions, or must the lubrication of its pivots and wheels be drawn from a tap in the public treasury? Will its hands always move forward, or at length turn back, in imitation of the shameful retrograde movement of municipal reform, under the auspices of the present administration? In fine, will it become tainted with the prevailing municipal dishonesty and corruption, until it degenerates to a fitting sign-board of the business which the political Funks practice in the rooms beneath it; or will it, by virtue of its inability to vote, be let alone by dishonest politicians, and be suffered to meet the inquiring gaze of the public with a look of intelligent and truthful response? Let us hope for the best, in gratitude for the removal of those boarded loopholes, which for a long time have turned on the City their meaningless stare.

Death of James K. Paulding.

All who know the story of Washington Irving's life must have missed from the circle of more or less distinguished persons who assembled to do honor to his memory, on Tuesday evening last, the name of James K. Paulding. Comrades as well as contemporaries, the joint authors of *Salmagundi* had outlived together the common span of human years. The elder of the two was destined to see his friend and fellow-laborer, the partner of his early renown and the neighbor of his declining days, pass away into the hush of a tranquil Autumn night, and to gather up alone the tributes [illegible]miration and respect which all were so eager [illegible]shower upon a grave not less worthy than the grave of Albert Durer to bear the inscription, "*Emigravit*," in token of that life of genius which symbolizes so well in its earthly immortality the undying destiny of the universal spirit of man.

But it Paulding made way for Irving to precede him in death as in life, it is scarce a stretch of fancy to say that he lagged behind only long enough to gather up and bear to his more illustrious friend the grateful homage of their common country. The echoes of the eloquent eulogies which on Tuesday night were wreathed about the name of Irving, at the Academy of Music, had barely reached the quiet nooks in which his heart had taken such delight, and where his life had led its calm, laborious days, when the hand of Spring was laid on the friend whom Autumn had spared. James Kirke Paulding died at Hyde Park early on Thursday morning; and "although by reason of strength" he had attained unto fourscore years, he died, as Irving died, suddenly, and, like Irving, in the peace of his own home.

Mr. Paulding was born in Dutchess County, in this State, on the 22d of August, 1779, and in the very crisis of the great war of the Revolution. The red-coats disturbed him in his cradle, his family being forced to take refuge from the invaders in Westchester County, where the childhood and youth of Paulding were passed, and where he seems to have received whatever scholastic and regular education he ever enjoyed. Come to man's estate, Mr. Paulding removed to New-York, then, as now, *the* City of the Empire State, though not, as now, of the nation; and fell at once into intimate relations with Washington Irving, whose elder brother had married Paulding's sister.

In January, 1807, under the almost nominal supervision of William Irving, the first number of *Salmagundi* made its appearance, bearing with it two aspiring young New-Yorkers and their literary fortunes. The wholesome influence which Irving's peculiar refinement, patience, and breadth of nature exerted upon the more vehement and less original constitution of his colleague's mind, is sensibly marked in the papers which Paulding contributed to this collection. Left to himself, the infant who had been put to flight by Sir William Howe's royalists, turned instinctively in his manhood upon these premature enemies, and Mr. Paulding's pen was consecrated to the chastisement of 'British outrages" of all sorts and kinds. He opened the war of 1812 with a satire entitled "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," which will be read as a study of American manners and feelings in the early and captious days of our National Independence, long after it has ceased either to sting the "effete monarchy" over seas, or to rejoice the cockles of democratic hearts in those backwoods cabins where alone it would now be likely to find an audience for its own sharp sake. The New-York of 1812 was, of course, enchanted with the work, and for a time Mr. Paulding quite eclipsed his friend, in the public eye. He followed up his first "hit" with a second, "*The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle,*' issued in 1812; and then brought himself to the notice of the political leaders of the day—and particularly of Mr. Madison—by a pamphlet entitled *The United States and England.* In 1814 he was named by the President, Secretary of the Board of Navy Commissioners. From this office he was subsequently advanced to that of Navy Agent at New-York, which he held for many years; and finally, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. This was his last political preferment; and, although always known as a resolute and a devoted partisan of Democratic principles, Mr. Paulding never exerted any very commanding influence in the political world. His official duties did not distract him from the pursuit of literary fame. In 1815, he issued *Letters from the South by a Northern Man*—a home tour—which the future historian of America will not find altogether unimportant. In 1818, he attempted a still bolder flight in *The Backwoodsmen*, a poem in six cantos, which neither future historians nor present readers can be expected to make their constant *vade mecum;* and in 1822, after an interval which had produced *A Sketch of Old England* and *The New Munchausen*, he came forward as a novelist in *Königsmarke*, or *Old Times in the New World.* It is in his character of novelist that the name of Paulding is best known, and in this character that he is most likely to be remembered. *Königsmarke* paints the story of the Swedes in Delaware, already caricatured by Irving in *Knickerbocker's History of New-York.* It has the merits of patriotic earnestness, and of a kind of deliberate vivacity not seldom degenerating into the trivial, which are the most conspicuous features of Mr. Paulding as an author. The *Dutchman's Fireside*, another glance into the past, was more keenly taken and more vigorously reported. This novel, which appeared in 1831' became very popular, was translated into French by the indefatigable M. Defaucon-pret, a very hawk upon the wing, forever hovering over the literature of England, Germany and all the world beside, and whose voluminous versions rival the original fecundity of Voltaire or Lope de Vega. It was translated, of course, into Dutch also, and we believe into the Swedish, Danish and German as well. *Westward Ho*, a novel of Kentucky life, which has since been robbed of its titular rights by Mr. Kingsley's more fortunate and powerful romance; *The Puritan and his Daughter;* the *Tales of a Good Woman by a Doubtful Gentleman;* and the *Book of St. Nicholas*, complete, we believe, the catalogue of Mr. Paulding's works of fiction. If to these we add the *Merry Tales of Three Wise Men of Gotham*, a satire in the vein, though not in the fashion, of Reybaud's *Jerome Paturot;* the *Traveler's Guide or New Pilgrim's Progress*, wherein the follies and foibles of British bagmen on their travels are set forth and scourged; a *Life of Washington*, of little force or authority; and a volume of *American Comedies*, composed by Mr. Paulding, in company with one of his sons, and published in 1847, we have before us the avowed results of Mr. Paulding's long literary life. But these bear hardly an adequate proportion to his anonymous productions. Rather a writer than an author, Mr. Paulding ran over into all sorts of compositions, and carried into all the thoroughly positive and emphatic qualities of his character. His style was, unhappily, vitiated very early in his career by the mania for "strong writing" which prevailed in the early days of American literature, and between which and himself Irving wisely put the Atlantic Ocean before the disease had had time to fasten itself upon him. And as style, by an ancient and irreversible law, is the ordained vehicle of immortality in letters, Mr. Paulding's future reputation is more likely to entwine itself with the charmed memory of his coadjutor than to flourish firmly in its own independent beauty and strength.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

General News—The Rush to the Washoe Mines—Later from the Sandwich Islands—Shipping and Commercial.

Melot's Station, Thursday, April 5.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to March 16, arrived at this station late last night.

The general news is of no special importance.

In consequence of the consolidation of the lines of steamships between San Francisco and New-York, the *Uncle Sam*, advertised to sail on the 20th, has been withdrawn, and the mails will go forward by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer.

Another woolen factory has been commenced in San Francisco.

The Legislative Committee on the proposed change of the eastern boundary of the State, so as to include the Washoe mines, report adversely, on the ground of the lack of constitutional power, unless the question is first submitted to a vote of the people.

Some fine specimens of copper, amounting in all to 200 pounds, have been brought to San Francisco from the neighborhood of Crescent City, Del Norte County. These specimens yielded from 25 to 33 per cent. of pure copper. The vein from which they were taken is stated to be well defined, the outcropping having been easily traced for over a mile.

The Sixth Infantry have been ordered to Humboldt Bay by Gen. Clark, on account, probably, of the late massacre of Indians in that country.

CARSON'S VALLEY.

The latest news from the Carson Valley silver mines is but a repetition of former accounts. People were flocking thither in large numbers, and preparations were active for erecting machinery suitable for extracting silver from the ore. New towns were being laid out, new mines discovered, and claims selling at enormous prices. The excitement throughout California concerning these mines is certainly on the increase.

An earthquake was felt at Carson City on the 15th, lasting several seconds. It was so severe that goods were shaken from shelves in stores. A general rush was made for the streets from nearly every house in the town, and quite a panic for a time prevailed. The same shock was felt in the portion of California nearest contiguous, and extending to Sacramento, disturbing the equanimity of the Legislature in session.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The latest news received from the Sandwich Islands is to the 22d ult., but the news is unimportant. Statistics published in the *Polynesian* show the number of births in the kingdom last year to have been 1,612, and the deaths 2,291. The wheat crop last year was excessive to the amount of 50,000 bushels, and was worth only 40c. per bushel.

The schooner *Matilda* recently arrived at Honolulu from Fanning's Island with 10,000 gallons cocoanut oil, which sold at a good profit. This was calling attention to many islands in the North Pacific, which are covered with cocoanut trees, and it was anticipated that an extensive and lucrative trade might grow up by turning this native production to account in the manufacture of oil.

The shipping news embraces the arrival at Honolulu of the whale-ship *Hibernia*, of New-Bedford, in a leaky condition. She was condemned and sold at auction for about $50,000.

The whalers *George Washington*, *Republic*, *Owego* and *American* were in the port of Honolulu.

The merchant-ship *Heather Bell*, from London for British Columbia, had touched at Honolulu.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING.

San Francisco, Friday, March 16—Noon.

Arrived, 13th, ship *B. L. Metcalf*, from New-York; 16th, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

Sailed, 14th, ship *Sumatra*, for Valparaiso; 16th, *Napier*, for Callao.

The regular trade is dull. Transactions are mostly confined to speculations in Sugars, the market for which continues quite active. Candles were selling in fair quantities at 19c. Anthracite Coal brings $13. At a large trade sale of staple dry goods, 75 ₱ cent. of cost and charges were realized. Provisions are rather quiet, but prices are fairly maintained. There were sales of 92 hhds. Robbins' Bacon, at 15c.; 400 half bbls. extra clear Pork, at $11@$11 25; 150 bbls. do., at $22. Hams are dull. Butter is somewhat improved; sales of 500 firkins of Isthmus, at 27½c. Lard is inactive and unchanged. Rice is firm, with a good deal doing in a quiet way, and the tendency is upward. In Spirits, 300 octaves Rochelle brandies were sold, at $2@$2 50; 100 do. American, at 16c.; 100 bbls. Whisky, at 46½c.; pure Spirits, at 46c.@47½c. In Gin, Rum and Alcohol, nothing was doing. Raw Sugars have further advanced; small sales of No. 1 China, at 9c; 135 hhds. Muscovado, ex *Reynard*, and 37 do. New-Orleans, ex *Good Hope*, were sold at 11c.@12c. Crushed has been depressed by operators to reach late arrivals, and 700 bbls. sold from first hands at 15¾c. The Refinery has contracted with the trade for about 200 bbls. Circle A., at 12¾c. deliverable in September, 12¾c. deliverable in October, 12c. in November, and 11¾c. in December next. The regular dealers operate with very little confidence, and are much discouraged by the unsatisfactory condition of trade with the country. Little can be done with any article unless in speculative request.

The California Telegraph.

EXTENSION OF THE LINE ACROSS THE PLAINS.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 5.

The operator at Fresno City writes that they are extending the line towards the east rapidly. It will be in operation to Visalia, over sixty miles this side of Fresno, in two weeks from March 17, and to Fort Tejon, which is within one hundred miles of Fort Yuma, by the middle of May.

An office on the Missouri line will be opened at Springfield to-morrow, and the line will be extended towards Fort Smith as rapidly as possible, so that we may soon have another eight-day express by the Butterfield route.

From Utah and Pike's Peak.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—THE TROOPS LEAVING UTAH—IMPORTANT GOLD DISCOVERIES AT PIKE'S PEAK.

Atchison, K. T., Thursday, April 5.

The Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express arrived this afternoon, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 17th March, and $16,000 in gold dust.

G. W. Tracy, from Salt Lake City, reports business dull, and matters quiet in the City.

The orders for the removal of the troops had been received, and preparations were making therefor.

The Pony Express to California was met 140 mile out, 13 hours from St. Josephs.

Much excitement existed at Denver in consequence of the discovery of the secret lead in the Gregory mining district. In the lead nugget pieces of quartz rock encased in scales or leaves of gold were found, a thing heretofore unknown in the history of lode mining.

The average yield on the Gunnel load is $300 to the cord of dirt and rock.

Work in the Gulles mine is generally resumed. Miners were making from $2 to $5 per day. Emigrants had commenced arriving.

An Ingenious Swindle.

SELLING TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES AT WHOLESALE.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, April 5.

A remarkable swindle has been practiced through this city to-day. A stranger, with a pocket full of blank headings of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, which he filled out, signed with fictitious names, and collected from one to two dollars on each. He made many calls and obtained a large amount. He was arrested this evening.

Kansas News.

A RAILROAD TO PIKE'S PEAK PROJECTED.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, April 5.

Mr. Green Russell, of Russell's diggings, Pike's Peak, with a force of 50 men, has been employed by the Council of this city to survey an air line road to Denver City *via* the Fort Riley and Smoky Hill route, which is said to be 150 miles shorter than any other. The Company has already commenced operations and will proceed with the work as fast as possible.

The Case of Mr. O. B. Matteson.

HE IS INVITED TO RESUME THE PRESID

Johns, N. B., from Montego Bay, Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, with sugar and dyewood, is here. Capt. BEAYLEY offered to sell in Hampton Roads two free negroes, whereupon he was arrested, and the vessel taken in charge by the authorities.

Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 5.

Business was generally suspended here to-day, the day having been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. The churches were well filled in the morning, and during the afternoon and evening the streets and theatres were thronged with people. The weather is delightful.

The Fire at Jacksonport, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

The fire at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 28th ult., previously reported, consumed some thirty business houses, comprising almost the entire business portion of the place. Loss estimated at $150,000; insured $60,000, principally in Hartford Companies.

Six Children Burnt to Death.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 5.

A dispatch from Orlan, Richland County, Wis., states that the house in that village occupied by a family named REAGAN, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday, and six children perished in the flames, the eldest of whom was sixteen years old.

The Glover Rescue Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, April 5.

Commissioner MILLER, of Racine, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of SHERMAN M BOOTH, now in custody of the United States Marshal for inciting the rescue of the fugitive slave GLOVER two years since. The Marshal refuses to obey the writ.

Death of Hon. James K. Paulding.

TARRYTOWN, Thursday, April 5.

Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING, Secretary of the Navy under President TYLER, died at his residence at Hyde Park last evening, at 12 o'clock.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

St. Joseph papers say that several hundred Knights of the Golden Circle, from Kansas and Nebraska, have arrived there, prepared to start soon.

Democratic Rejoicings.

NORWALK, Conn., Thursday, April 5.

There is a great Democratic rejoicing here to-night. One hundred guns have been fired over the Democratic victory in Rhode Island.

Failure of a Cotton Factor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 5.

It is reported that WM. T. STARK, a prominent cotton factor, has failed, with large liabilities.

FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Committee on City Railroads.

Some Large Logs Rolled through the Assembly.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

A great log rolling combination for passing bills developed itself to-day. The Susquehanna Railroad, Highland County and Anti-Rent bills passed by nearly the same vote. It is rumored the combination extends to the Brooklyn Ferry bill in the House, and to the Railroad Toll bill in the Senate.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

Remonstrances were presented against the Insolvent bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Dyckman Library, New-York.

To establish the grade of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

To amend the law relative to claims and demands against ships and vessels.

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

To amend the charter of the New-York Homestead Fire Insurance Company.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Brooklyn Grand-street Railroad bill, coming up as a message from the Assembly, a motion was made to read it a third time.

Mr. SPINOLA made a vigorous opposition to the bill, using all efforts to protract the debate, and drive off the question by calling ayes and nays on question after question. Eventually, at a late hour, the Senate adopted a resolution to make the bill the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the final vote will be taken without delay or debate. Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SPINOLA asked leave to present a petition of the Common Council in Brooklyn against the bill authorizing IRA BUCKMAN to construct a railroad in Grand-street, Brooklyn.

Messrs. ROBERTSON and RAMSAY objected to the receipt of the petition.

Mr. LAWRENCE denounced such action as an infringement upon the right of petition. The petitioners represented three hundred thousand of the people, who were thus denied a voice in the Legislature of the State. The objections were withdrawn, and the petition laid on the table.

The Canal Appropriation bill was received from the Assembly.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to concur in the amendments.

Mr. TRUMAN moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 15 to 16.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock. Agreed to, 16 to 13.

Considerable time was then spent in fillibustering, motions and debates—Mr. PROSSER moving to lay different orders of business on the table, in order to reach the resolutions, to move the adoption of a rule for the previous question. After much delay, the resolutions were reached, when Mr. PROSSER moved the previous question rule. This elicited much debate, several Senators on the majority side opposing, on the ground that the rule had never been adopted by the Senate, and was unworthy of that body.

Mr. FIERO moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—20 to 5. Messrs. BELL, GOSS, P. P. MURPHY, PROSSER and WARNER voting in the negative.

Mr. SESSIONS called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Railroad Toll bill, the pending question being on the motion to recede from the amendments of the Senate. The same was lost by a vote of 10 to 19.

The bill, therefore, goes back to the Assembly, with a message that the Senate insists on its own bill.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably the bill relative to the Police Court, New-York.

A resolution against the bill was presented from the Board of Supervisors, New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

The bill in relation to School Libraries in the City of New-York was passed.

The Annual Supply bill was reported, and made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The bill authorizing the taking of additional lands for the Central Park was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

After the passage of some unimportant bills,

Mr. ST. JOHN moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was lost. Motion carried by 60 to 23.

The bill was then passed. It imposes a quarter of a mill tax upon the people of the State for the present year to aid the road.

Mr. REGAN moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill for the erection of Highland County. Motion carried, by 77 to 18.

The bill was then passed, by 72 to 24.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to take from the table the Anti-Rent bill, amending the Revised Statutes respecting alienation deed.

Motion carried by 72 to 25.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend, so that the bill shall only apply to new contracts, and not destroy all existing covenants and sweep away the rights of landlords under deeds and leases already granted.

A warm debate ensued, the minority endeaving to fight off the final passage of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON'S amendment was lost, and the bill passed again by the combination vote.

Mr. GOVAN next moved that the bill to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York, now have a third reading. Carried, and the bill passed. The reading of this bill occupied so long a time, that after it's passage at 2½, the house took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CALLICOT the testimony taken by the Select Committee to investigate the cause of the death of a patient in the Utica Asylum, was ordered to be printed forthwith.

Mr. BUTLER reported against the bill for the more perfect organization of the State Militia.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT the report was laid on the table.

The bill to ascertain and pay the damages caused by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was reported complete; also the bill to amend the law relative to peddlers and hawkers.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, New-York.

The Huntington and Hunter's Point, Long Island, Railroad bill.

To provide for the more effectual insurance of School-houses.

To amend the charter of the Cemetery Association of B. Nai Jeshurum, New-York.

Recess till 7 P. M.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. H. SMITH appealed from the decision of the Chair. The bill passed to-day was a different bill from that upon which the former reconsideration was moved. He had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, in order to move this consideration, believing the House would be glad of an opportunity to review its action.

Mr. JOHNSON argued that the rule only allowed one reconsideration of a vote on the final passage of a bill. If it were otherwise, there would be no end to legislation.

Mr. MERRITT deemed that the bill as passed was entirely a new bill, and hence susceptible of reconsideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS took the same view.

The House sustained the decision of the Speaker, and the motion consequently failed.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize certain notices published in the *Evening Journal* during the State paper controversy.

To amend the Act for the effectuation of the collection of debts against corporations.

To widen and improve Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

To extend the term of the New-York Constables two years.

To reduce the capital stock of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company.

To lay out the City of New-York west of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

In relation to the collection of taxes on land of non-residents.

The Committee of Nine reported the following bills as proper to be reported complete:

To amend the Metropolitan Police law.

To incorporate the Trustees' Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

The Brooklyn East District fire bill.

To incorporate the Transit Life Insurance Company.

To fix the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Surrogates office, New-York, at $2,500.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARTIES BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES AND VILLAGES ON CITY RAILROADS—A GIGANTIC SPECIMEN OF LOG-ROLLING—THE CHANCE FOR CHARTER AMENDMENTS—INTERESTED AND INTERESTING VISITORS—MR. GEO. OPDYKE IN THE LOBBY—PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages had a formal session in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon, to hear arguments on the different Railroad bills now before the Committee.

Mr. WM ALLAN BUTLER was the first speaker. He appeared on the part of the property-owners, who were opposed to having any railroads laid in front of their property. Mr. BUTLER had "nothing to say," or next to nothing. His first point was that the owners did NOT want the railroads constructed nor operated. His second point was that if they were to be put in operation, his clients wanted the grants, and would pay a million of dollars for them. This last point evidently attracted the attention of the Committee, as all three were noticed at that time to make memorandums in writing. Mr. BUTLER having concluded, the Committee asked, "if there was any gentleman who desired to reply to the reasons given by the last speaker?"

Mr. PETER B. SWENEY, on behalf of the parties applying for the grants, said, "If Mr. BUTLER had offered all the arguments against the bills that were to be made, their friends had nothing to say. Nothing had been presented worthy of being refuted."

Mr. PULLIS, one of the stage proprietors to be affected injuriously by these roads, desired to be heard in behalf of himself and his associates. Leave was granted, and he proceeded. He made an effective speech—an interesting narrative of his own life, showing his struggle from poverty to the business in which he is now engaged, and concluding with the inference that if these bills passed, he was to be again reduced to poverty. A partner in the same business followed, and much in the same strain.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS appeared to think it necessary to give more attention to the speeches of Mr. PULLIS and his associate, than Mr. SWENEY had paid to that of Mr. BUTLER, for on the part of the proposed corporators he made an argument in favor of the bills.

When he had concluded, invitation was given to any others to speak *pro* and *con.*, if the spirit moved them, but nobody responded, and the Committee adjourned, as was understood, without the intention to hear any further discussion.

There were about fifty persons present during the session, and little or no interest manifested in the proceedings. It seemed the prevalent opinion that the report was a foregone conclusion, and that all time passed in discussion was a wanton waste.

In the evening session of the Senate, the bill to abolish the office of Ten Governors was the special order. It was discussed mainly by Mr. SPINOLA against the bill, and Mr. ROBERTSON in its favor. It was finally referred to a Select Committee to report complete. It is intended to pass this bill.

This morning the Senate was perseveringly engaged in the third reading of bills. All went along smoothly except the bill to amend the several acts in relation to State Prisons, which was referred back to the first Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after reading the journal.

The House did nothing but read bills yesterday afternoon and evening and this morning, except that occasionally a bill would be reported.

You have heard of log-rolling, have you not? Well, this morning, in the House, we had one of the most successful performances in that way that I ever witnessed. Shortly after business had commenced, somebody moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. The motion prevailed, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed, ayes 67.

Then a motion was made to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Anti-Rent bill was killed. This motion prevailed, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed—Ayes 74.

Then came a motion to reconsider the vote on the Highland County bill, which prevailed, and the bill passed—Ayes 72.

It is said that a fourth partner in this combination is the bill to regulate the rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn.

If this be so, there are four bills which had been killed galvanized into life by a mutual agreement among their respective friends. I have often seen such things attempted, but never on so large a scale, or with bills of such importance. It is rare that four capital prizes are drawn in the same scheme.

The Charter amendments have gone up. The election in Connecticut is the primeval cause. The Republican leaders have become frightened at the strength and purpose manifested by Woon, and are indisposed to put any additional clubs in his hands, for fear the man use them offensively upon others besides the Sachems of Tammany. It is barely possible that an attempt may be made to give the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Bureau of Assessments to the Comptroller, without giving Mr. WOOD any more patronage.

The bill to build a City Hall up town is to be amended so as to appropriate a less sum of money, and to have the Common Council to decide where the new Hall shall be erected. This gives the Aldermen a chance to be *seen* and felt.

As the prospects of the Charter amendments dwindle away, the hope of the friends of the Sanitary bill are revived. But I hardly think they will pass it, although it is urged by a great many prominent and influential men

The Police bill will pass the House.

The Railroad people begin to manifest fears that a Toll bill will pass yet, or that the law of 1851 will be repealed.

There is a great number of prominent New-Yorkers here this week. I noticed a score or so in the lobby yesterday that are marked men in the commercial metropolis. Jolly, clever, smiling SIM. DRAPER is here, looking after the uprooting of the Board of Ten Governors, over which he so long presided. He evidently thinks that a very small run of shad have succeeded to the big fish that were associated with him. I think he is right, if the half of what is said be true.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was also in the lobby yesterday, consulting with the Republican leaders of the State as to the character of the bills affecting New York interests. He has reconciled many conflicting opinions, and harmonized clashing interests. It is hardly possible that the diversified views upon City Railroads, the Almshouse bill, and the proposed changes in the Police law, would have been soothed down but for his interposition. He has done a great deal more than any one else to make a parent the necessity for increased facilities of transit between the two extremes of the City, and to show that it was probably good political policy to distribute the grants in the manner proposed From his known hostility of last year, both to the projects and the projectors, he was enabled to speak understandingly and conclusively, especially as he was above any suspicion of a pecuniary interest.

There is no talk yet of an adjournment, although the time is up a week from to day. The Appropriation bill is not yet touched in the Senate, nor the Supply bill in the House. LEO.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City, can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Pain Annihilator.—Any Internal Pain or soreness of the chest may be at once relieved by an outward application of J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the chest, and a few drops taken on sugar, in ernal y. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Wigs! Wigs! Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is an entire novelty. Its lightness, durability, natural appearance and fit, make them unsurpassable Obtainable only at No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Paten' Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)

Auction Sales of Furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., General Auctioneers, Give notice That they are now prepared to make sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Either at The residences of persons declining housekeeping, Or at Their spacious sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway. Orders can be left with B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 967 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have ever been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from scrofula, scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin diseases, pimples, pustules, blotches, eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Anthony's fire, rose or erysipelas, tetter or salt rheum, scald head, ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or venereal disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully, FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Four-Dollar Hats.

Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, having increased their facilities of manufacture and purchased their materials favorably in Europe and in this market, are now prepared to offer at the above price an article which, in quality, style and finish cannot be approached by any other house in the trade. These hats are all of their own production, and made under their personal supervision, and as for a series of years every improvement has been introduced in their factories, they now state confidently that their fabrics are unequaled.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Dépôt, No 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families—*Times.* We prefer them for family use—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines.

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Ice Pitchers, Ice Pitchers.

New and handsome styles just received from the factory and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES by the subscriber, at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day dispersed their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.

J. & M. T. LEVITT No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.

J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less price. Delightful at breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SONS, No. 619 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

The Secret of Health.

BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Let all who would avoid the woes
Of catching cold and sneezing—
The nameless horrors of "Black dose,"
The pain and grief of wheezing—
Rheumatic anguish, swollen throat,
These plagues that come together—
Purchase at SMITH'S a new SPRING COAT,
Just made to suit the weather.

The styles are rich, the prices low,
There's gloss and warmth about them;
Whoe'er aspires to be a beau
Cannot be one without them.
Both man and boy should make a note,
And call at SMITH'S together,
Each purchasing a new SPRING COAT,
Just made to suit the weather.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters with heels, at 12s. and 20s Charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s per pair Lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember, MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Improved French Yoke Shirts, Ready made, all sizes, and made to order from measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

HOYT—MARSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. T. R. Smith, Mr. WM. H. HOYT, of Baltimore, and Miss MARGARETTA L. MARSTON, of this City.

SCOTT—SMYTHE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 27, by Rev. J. S. Gilmor, Rev. H. B. Scott, of Princeton, Ind. to Miss MARY J., daughter of Rev. W. M. Smythe, of Cahawba, Ala.

REEVES—MERRICK.—At Franklin, N. Y., on Monday, April 2 by Rev. E. F. Isom Baker, Rector of St. Mathew's Church, Unadilla, Mr. JAMES A. REEVES to Miss DELIA MERRICK, daughter of Joseph H. Merrick, Esq.

BABCOCK—KNOWLTON.—At Castleton, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, March 27, by Rev. Homer Eaton, Mr. CLAUD BABCOCK, of Albany, to Miss MARIA KNOWLTON, of the former place.

DIED.

GAILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, JANE MARSHALL, wife of Dr. Edwin S. Gaillard, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thomas, of South Carolina.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, No. 282 4th av., on Friday, April 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston and Columbia, S. C., papers please copy.

GORDON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, WILLIAM MOLENOAR GORDON, only son of the late C. W. Gordon, and grandson of the late William Molenoar, Esq., of Harlem, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 130 Madison-av., without further notice.

☞ Trenton, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, Mrs. MARY BIRD, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Matthew and James D. Bird, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Charles J. Chipp, No. 111 Hammond st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, Mrs. SUSANNAH ACKERMAN, aged 74 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of that place, on Sunday next, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

FISH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, suddenly, EMILY, wife of Wm. L. Fish, and daughter of Wm. T. Jennings, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, this (Friday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 4, suddenly, MARY ANN TROEN, wife of Wm. B. Latson.

The relatives and friends of the family, also John W. Latson and Dr. H. Shepherd Moat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 385 8th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EDGAR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, CORNELIA LE ROY, relict of the late Wm. Edgar, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5 after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER, son of Edward and Ann De La Montagnie, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 361 10th-st., on Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 5, of scarlet fever, EDWARD BOOKER, eldest son of Wm. B. and Mary S. Smith, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 6, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 5, after a short illness, SUSAN ISABELLA, daughter of David and Susannah L. Moffat, aged 9 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Willow-st., this day, (Friday,) April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GIBSON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday evening, April 4, of apoplexy, JOHN GIBSON, aged 68 years, 10 months and 4 days, a native of England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 304 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery

LEGGETT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 5, at 5 o'clock, A. M., ROBERT, second eldest son of Robert and Eliza Leggett, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 South 1st st., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

WILLARD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, April 5, JOHN WILLARD, aged 79 years, late of Albany.

The funeral will take place, at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, April 7. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12:20 and 3:20 for Yonkers, and, returning leave Yonkers at 5:28.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BARNBY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Saml. Appleton, of hemorrhage of the lungs, GEORGE E., son of Mary and the late George Barnby, of this City, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's paper.

THOMAS.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, April 3, MARY GRAFTON, daughter of Henry E. and Mary G. Thomas, now of that City.

PAULDING.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Thursday, April 5, JAMES K. PAULDING, in the 82d year of his age.

VAN VECHTEN.—At Schuylerville, Saratoga County, on Sunday, April 1, WALTER VAN VECHTEN, in the 81st year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 163 April 5, 1860.

7, 21, 4, 70, 5, 44, 50, 28, 26, 45, 75, 61, 32.

Class No. 164, April 5, 1860.

62, 7, 61, 8, 44, 55, 22, 16, 24, 53, 60, 32.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 5, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON, JOS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA. CLASS 297. APRIL 5, 1860.

54, 1, 30, 7, 61, 60, 2, 51, 28, 69, 50, 64, 18.

Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

NEW-YORK DAILY PAPERS DELIVERED 200 miles from the City before breakfast.—SHEAR'S Hudson River Railroad Newspaper Express Train starts at 3:20 A. M. on Monday, April 9. See card in another column.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail. DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief to Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

No affliction to which the human system is subject calls for greater sympathy than the Piles. These are of two forms—external and Internal Piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.

Hundreds of persons in this City were entirely cured by using it, and references will be given to persons who were afflicted with them for twenty years, and this article cured them. Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

HIGH RENTS IN BROADWAY, FROM $5,000 to $15,000, are paid by some Safe makers. I pay but $500, and can, therefore, afford to sell my Safes which are as good as any in the world, twenty per cent below Broadway prices. Fifteen thousand of GAYLER'S Safes have been sold during the last thirty years, and not one has proved insecure when exposed to fire or burglars. I now make them with boiler plate iron, and offer them cheaper than the thin sheet iron Safes sold by other makers. C. J. GAYLER, No. 1 O M

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

CLUB-FOOT AND OTHER DEFORMITIES Of the ankle, foot and hand, skillfully treated by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE

NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 16th inst. The Safe was opened the following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. The Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 3d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with over four lots of ground. House 44 feet front by 55 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mah gany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and cemented cellars. A large green-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 65 feet front by 205 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Oil cloths, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BACHE, SONS & CO., Furman st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots 20 by 100, houses 20 by 40. Price, $3,200; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE.—$4,500 EACH FOR THE TWO NEW and elegant two-story, attic and basement brick cottages, situated in Penn-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., having 13 rooms each, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, baths, gas and fixtures, heater, range, &c. Terms easy with immediate possession, and privilege of an adjoining lot at a moderate price. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 22d-st., near 5th av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased.) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x60 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 165th-st. near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st., EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. C. GRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J. the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3 story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of garden

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which for Health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and the City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood filled in with brick. Grapery in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with mine at ills and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No 23 Nassau-st.—the same maps also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale the mirror to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange For terms apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st. household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatelle and reps bedroom rosewood suite in delaine, elegant carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables carved rosewood and oak dining tables elegant gilt frames, pier mirrors, rosewood hat stands, black walnut wardrobes, elegant rosewood secretary, mahogany chairs in crimson plush and hair cloth, mahogany couches and lounges, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood etageres, tête-à-tête, stair carpets, gas chandeliers and window shades, gilt cornices, mahogany frame mirrors, mahogany rockers in hair cloth hair mattresses, blankets. Also, a large assortment of China, glass, dinner and tea sets. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7¾-octave piano, made by Davis & Co. of Boston; one 6¾-octave do.; three large iron safes in good order, to be sold without reserve. Also, three large show-cases, suitable for jewelry or fancy goods with silver plated and mahogany frames Also, an invoice of white and colored matting of various widths. Also, an invoice of silver plated ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st a very fine Bay Mare, 9 years old, 16½ hands high warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle, free from any tricks or vice, either on the road or in the stable; a gramd, stylish driver; can trot in wagon in about 3½ minutes, and under the saddle close to 3 minutes—a stylish mare for any one to possess

Also, a fashionable City-made 3¼-seat wagon, nearly new, and weighs about 1700 pounds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a Mexican Bay Pony, 13 hands high, six years old; is an excellent saddle horse for boy or girl; can trot in harness in 4 minutes, has been used by a boy during the past year.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON,
Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Nichot, Partagas, Espanos, Club House, Bouchanan Unfianza, Telegrapho Submarino, Penichon and othe Concha Operas, Zarzuelas, Regalias, &c. Also, fine cut tobacco and choice smoking tobacco together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.
ON WEDNESDAY, April 11,
at 11 o'clock at Nos 213 and 215 Duane st., the entire contents of the Tobacco and Cigar Factory, comprising leaf tobacco, fine cut shewing, and smoking tobacco, snuffs, &c.
Also, steam engine and boiler, cutting machine, presses, rollers, shafting, pullies, bolts, tools, tobacco knives, moulds and forms, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing tobacco and snuff. Terms cash, in United States.
By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq.,
Assignee.

ARTHUR T. GOODMAN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY. (Friday.)
at the residence No 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
full 7-octave, pearl keys, and inlaid with mother of pearl.
Rosewood parlor suites of drawing-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, lace curtains, gilt and mantel mirrors, etageres, bookcase, escritoire, rosewood marble-top centre tables, oil paintings, morose whatnots.
Dining-room furniture of every kind.
Chambers—first, second and third stories elegantly furnished.
Kitchen and basement furniture with which the sale will commence.
E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 OLIVER-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on TUESDAY April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
OLIVER-STREET.—The two-story attic and basement brick house, with brown-stone basement, No. 21 Oliver-st south side, between Madison-st and New Bowery. The house is 21.11 by about 50 feet, in good order, containing gas, water &c. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st, near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock at the warehouse of Messrs Rochefort, Skarren & Son, No 652 Broadway
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials and the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine st, or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

DANIEL S HUGHS, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)
April 6, at 10½ A M from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (Sec-t.) a few doors west of Broadway all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets rosewood suites centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window shades, mattresses, oil paintings, rosewood bedsteads, ormolu clocks Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery and glass ware and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!—Horses, Wagons, &c., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N.Y.
WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell by public auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, Bolton Road, corner of Van Courtlandt-st, a new two story frame building, known as Magee's feed store. The building is 30 feet front and rear, by 40 feet in depth A brick stable in the rear, two stories high, 22 feet square. Also, a lot of ground 38 feet front and rear, 100 feet in depth; also a stable in the lot, 16x22 feet; the whole inclosed by a new fence. After the sale of the house and lot, will be offered for sale three good horses one two-horse wagon, one two-seated wagon, two single-horse wagons, nearly new one first-rate cart and cart harness new, one two-horse sleigh, two sets double harness, three sets single harness, all nearly new, sleigh bells, robes and blankets, saddle and bridle, scales, lamps truck, blocks and falls, hay ropes, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE AT AUCTION—The property of Signor De Sanchez, J. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY (Friday) April 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the residence No 218½ West 14th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., viz: Rosewood pianoforte and stool and cover, solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; velvet and brussels carpets, lace and brocatelle curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, together with a large and extensive variety of oak dining-room furniture china ware, cut glassware, silverware, cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, curled hair beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets of rich mirrors mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers sofa bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 330 GOLD-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of A. F. & J. H. Ockerhausen, Assignees, the three story, basement and under-cellar brick house and lot, No 330 Gold-st., Brooklyn, west side, 413 feet 9 inches south of Willoughby st.; lot 21:8x 118 feet; house about 36 feet deep, in first rate order, and furnished with marble mantles, gas, bath room, hot and cold water, &c. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF FRUIT and ornamental trees, shrubbery, hot and greenhouse plants, large assortment, dwarf and standard pear-trees, cherry, plum, apricot, apple and peach trees; dwarf and standard roses; conifers, prairie and moss roses; flowering shrubs of all kinds and varieties; potplants, &c., &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock, at No 102 Maiden-lane. J. D. HOLBROOK,

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, AT 10 o'clock A. M at the central sale-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, two pianos, three large showcases, carpets oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, &c.

W. S. McILVAIN Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, &c., &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums roses &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

POSTPONEMENT OF FURNITURE SALE.—The continuation of the sale of the handsome household furniture of Messrs Rochefort Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway, advertised to take place this day, (6th of Friday,) by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April 11 1860, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT—Two valuable building lots in Brooklyn, on Washington-av., 250 feet south of Myrtle-av., running through to Hamilton-st., with small cottage house—lots 25 feet by 100—on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at No. 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn by JAS. COLE, under direction of Geo. Remsen, Esq., Sheriff.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1860:

RESOURCES.	
1. Loans and Discounts	$550,703 55
2. Overdrafts	681 22
3 Due from Banks	21,038 27
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$47,600
5 Due from Brokers	
6. Real Estate	39,000 00
7. Specie	103,893 95
8. Cash Items, viz: checks and bank notes received on deposit the day previous	40 915 56
9. Stocks	62,250 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages	
11 Bills of Solvent Banks	
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	
13. Loss and Expense Account	
Total	$809 482 55

LIABILITIES.	
1. Capital	$300,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$59,350
2. Circulation not Registered	
Total	$59,350
Less Notes on hand	7,188—52,162 00
3. Profits	33,283 17
4 Due to Banks	
5 Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks	
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New York.	
7. Due Depositors on demand	423,537 38
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	
Unpaid Dividends	500 00
Total	$809,482 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking association located and doing business at New-York in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of April, 1860.
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1860.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$2,571,892 88
Overdrafts	416 74
Due from Banks	75,930 39
Due from the Directors of Bank	$109,154 34
Real Estate	175,000 00
Specie	425,508 31
Cash Items, viz: Principally Checks and Drafts on City Banks	216,757 16
Stocks—United States	$152,970
New-York State	180,270
	333,200 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	29,515 00
Loss and Expense Account	6,065 53
Total	$3,834 316 00

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$305 000
Less Notes on hand	18,306— 286,794 00
Profits	411 072 62
Due to Banks	122 505 36
Due Depositors, on demand	2,012,729 02
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends	1 225 00
Total	$3 834 316 00

State of New-York, County of New York, ss: FRANCIS A PALMER President, and JOHN L. EYRITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Banking corporated and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EYRITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 4th day of April, 1860
MATTS. BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITBOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. W. MILLS,	ALEX. MCDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKS,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fireproof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484 to 502, 503, 526, 537, 544 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859 attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the Joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st, Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1860

CHEMICAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 2, 1860.—At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JOHN Q JONES, CORN'S V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT MCCOSKEY,
BRADISH JOHNSON.
And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election:
PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN Q. JONES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the village of Cohoes, on the first MONDAY of May next at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the sale at auction of such real estate as shall be then offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such business as shall be brought before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
Dated March 15, 1860.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873 interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.
L. WRIGHT,
OSWEGO March 30, 1860. Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April next., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New York, April 4, 1860.

FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and five Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re opened on Wednesday the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMpany's Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 26th of April next.
FRANKLIN E WORCESTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 9th of April The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive. W. A. KISSAM.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. CLINTON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. all the above trains.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 23, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains for Albany, 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat JUICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sprout, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight thousand Nine Hundred Shares of the Water Stock of the City of New-York, by the 25th section of an Act passed April 2, 1853 authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.
The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be require to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, for the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, from the junction of the Newburgh Branch with the New-York and Erie Railroad to the village of Warwick, Orange County, a distance of about ten miles.
Profiles, plans, estimates of quantities, and specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Company in the village of Warwick, on and after SATURDAY April 7.
The Directors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting any propositions that may not be deemed advantageous to the Company.—WARWICK, March 30, 1860.
By order of the Board of Directors, G. BURT, Pres.
W. HERRICK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place and to authorize the taking of private property," passed April 2, 1853 will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.
The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 8th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.
Dated, New-York, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, } Commissioners.
HAWLEY D. CLAPP, }
RICHARD KELLY, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPerty for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1858, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854 and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM MCMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,
fb-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New York, weigher, deceased to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
EOLERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $100.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 5, 1860.

As I have already announced, by a special dispatch to the TIMES, the Union ticket, composed of the Democratic and Conservative Republican elements, was yesterday elected by a majority of about fourteen hundred votes.

A very general desire has been expressed that due publicity should be given to the fact that this is not a Democratic victory, but a victory of Conservatism over Radicalism in its worst form—Abolitionism. This is decidedly true. And to one who has seen the course of the union between the two parties, and who understands the animus which inspired the intense *personal* opposition to the Republican nominee, it is clearly apparent. But to outsiders it will seem that there were two tickets in the field,—one of which was Republican, and received the support of such men as CRAWIN, while the other was a combination of Democrats and disaffected Republicans, receiving the support of the Democratic Party, papers and orators. That in a well contested fight, the Republicans were defeated, and the Union ticket was triumphantly elected. The impression which ninety nine men in a hundred, out of the State, would receive, is, that the Republican tier has been broken, and, as the leading Democratic organ of this city says this morning, "RHODE ISLAND *is the first of the* NEW-ENGLAND *States to wheel into line.*" What line?

In consequence of these facts I propose briefly to dispose of the whole question, and in a few propositions to place the case fairly and squarely before the country.

In the first place, there is in this State a Republican majority, which can at any time elect the regular nominees of its party. In this party is, however, a clique of men, whose Anti-Slavery proclivities are so strong that they may safely be called Radical Abolitionists. They aspire to rule the party and to advance with the cause their individual ambitions. Prominent among them are DAVIS, BARSTOW and PADELFORD. According to usage and precedent, the Republican nomination for Governor belonged to the present incumbent, Gov. TURNER, who is a very popular, intelligent gentleman of the Republican school proper. It was the undoubted belief in the mind of the people that he would receive the nomination, and when it was announced that PADELFORD was the nominee, they were astounded beyond measure, and at the outset a strong Anti-Padelford feeling was manifested. It was soon ascertained that bargaining had been at the bottom of the movement, and then the opposition became tremendous. Delegations waited on Gov. TURNER and tendered him their support. He declined. The feeling became more and more intense, and it is stated that overtures were made to Gov. TURNER to take the place of PADELFORD, it being suggested that in that event both he and SPRAGUE would withdraw, but matters had gone too far to be thus amicably settled. The Padelford party liberally offered to pay all the election expenses of this and the Presidential campaign, and in other ways attempted to conciliate the people. The young men, who are very bitter to any and every thing which is in any way connected with or tainted by Abolitionism, deserted PADELFORD almost *en masse*, and rallied under the name of Conservative Republicans. So it seems that PADELFORD, whom they deem a rabid and fanatical Abolitionist, and who they say in an unusual manner obtained the nomination which rightfully belonged to Gov. TURNER, was unable to unite the elements of his own party, and was willing to run as the candidate of, (through the regular Republican ticket,) as the result shows, a minority of his party. If he had been successful, our opinion would be, that in spite of all these drawbacks he deserved credit for having led the Republican host on to victory. But as he has fallen, and as the party may now be considered as virtually resolved into its original elements, I think he and the clique who acted with him in securing the nomination should be held responsible for the demoralization of the Republican Party in Rhode Island. He has worked nobly since the struggle commenced. But there should have been no struggle. He has shown sagacity, perseverance, ingenuity and generosity in the conduct of the campaign; but the campaign was unnecessary.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the Governor elect, will probably initiate no new policy, suggest no novel ideas, or carry out any grand enterprise. He does not pretend, or do his friends, that he is politically well-informed. He has been elected simply on compromise grounds, and as a young man who is not an Abolitionist. The Democracy have gained nothing in reality, though doubtless to thousands the tidings of PADELFORD's defeat will seem like the first symptom of a reaction in New-England against the Republican influence. This is not so considered here. The Conservative Republicans claim to be good party men, and affirm their intention of voting for the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be. Many make an exception in favor of DOUGLAS, who, if nominated at Charleston, would, beyond a doubt, under existing circumstances, carry this State. The Democrats say they do not claim this as a victory—only a Republican defeat.

The amount of open

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

at the polls yesterday was astounding. Stories which would make the Sixth Ward of New-York blush for shame are glibly told by both parties, of their success in the appliance of money. Fabulous yarns circulate in all the bar-rooms and lounging-places of the city about the auction of voters held at the various polls. But it is an undeniable fact that both parties have eternally disgraced themselves, and have initiated a vicious system of electioneering in the State, which will smell "wusser and wuss" as time rolls on. As I write, the huge sixty four pounder, bought during the famous Dorr war, is belching forth its thunder, and as it is now, so it has been all the morning, and will be till night. New hats shine on every side, but not on every head. A general settling-up of bets is taking place, and thousands will rest in unwonted pockets before the day closes. The little girls, six in number, who room on the same floor with myself, are joyfully parading the hall, waving Sprague and Bullock flags, and shouting, with melodious voices, "Hurrah for the Calico Boy! Hurrah for SPRAGUE and Victory!" The S. T. G's, the T. C.'s and other mysterious organizations propose a grand dress parade, in company with the Artillery and Light Infantry Companies, in honor of Col. SPRAGUE, who received their almost unanimous support. A general illumination is proposed, and serenades, dinners and varied entertainments are the order of the day.

Col. SPRAGUE may personally feel proud of his position. He has received an unexpectedly large vote, and one which must be pregnant with suggestions of future political preferment to so young a man as he. The result to him, politically, socially and pecuniarily, will doubtless exceed his most sanguine expectations; and if he is only half as much of a man as his friends claim him to be, he will undoubtedly be able to make his mark. Personally, though, I no not believe that Mr. SPRAGUE desired the position, or will care, after a little political experience, to leave his more quiet pursuits for those of such stormy conflicts and unsatisfying results. PADELFORD is contented, I understand, with the result. He could not be expected to cope with such means as his opponents were able to bring to bear upon the electors, and he must have been somewhat disheartened at the tame support yielded him by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, as party men.

Gov. TURNER was of course annoyed and provoked at the treatment he received at the hands of those who pulled the ropes at the Convention; and though he is a strict party man, and voted the ticket straight through, I rather think he is very much like the aged lady who, witnessing the conflict waged between her marital lord and a large-sized bruin, didn't care a mosquito's evebrow which whipped.

The first demonstration by the Sprague party was at a collation given them at this hotel last night. All hands had gone to bed, but were unceremoniously knocked up, and in the short space of an hour Steward COYLE and his assistants had a bountiful spread prepared for some six hundred enthusiasts, who enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent, and who shouted "Hurrah for SPRAGUE!" till they sweat tears of joy.

HOWARD.

FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Providence *Journal* gives the following recapitulation of the vote for Governor by Counties:

	Padelford.	Sprague.	Scattering.
Providence County	6,007	7,337	127
Newport County	1,313	1,419	7
Washington County	1,647	1,442	—
Kent County	1,012	1,460	7
Bristol County	622	644	2
Totals	10,601	12,172	143

The *Journal* says: "In all the towns but New-Shoreham and Jamestown, WILLIAM SPRAGUE has a majority of 1,571 over SETH PADELFORD, and a clear majority of 1,428 over all opposition. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK is elected Lieutenant-Governor, and WALTER S. BURGES Attorney General. They were on the same ticket with Mr. SPRAGUE. JOHN R. BARTLETT is re-elected Secretary of State, and SAMUEL A. PARKER General Treasurer, both without opposition, they having received the nomination of three separate State Conventions.

The Sprague Party have elected 13 of the 32 Senators, and 35 of the 71 Representatives. Newport has elected only one Representative, WM. P. SHEFFIELD. There is no election of either Senator or Representative in Tiverton or Charlestown, and Richmond failed to elect its Representative.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 5.

The whole vote of the State has been received, and is as follows: SPRAGUE, 12,295; PADELFORD, 10,635; scattering, 143. SPRAGUE'S majority, 1,317.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected their delegates to the approaching General Conference on Friday last. They are Revs. DANIEL WISE, PAUL TOWNSEND, SIDNEY DEAN, S. C. BROWN, and GEO. M. CARPENTER. The balloting stood as follows: Whole number of votes cast 102. Of these, D. WISE received 91; S. C. BROWN, 56; S. DEAN, 54; GEO. M. CARPENTER, 54; P. TOWNSEND, 53: ABEL STEVENS, 15, &c. The whole delegation are intensely opposed to all Church slaveholding. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Pursuant to the notice issued, the tenders for cleaning the streets of this City for the term of five years were opened yesterday, in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, a large crowd of bidders, sureties and lookers-on being in attendance.

The following is a list of the bids. If the sureties offered are accepted by the Comptroller, the following, which is the lowest bid, will receive the contract, viz: Patrick Lynch, Luke Keenan, John Rourke and John Smith, $229,500. The sureties are John H. McCunn, Robert H. Bleakie, James Moore, Arthur Abbarty, Thomas Kelly and Daniel McElhany, who jointly offered to justify in $202,000.

The other bidders were as follows:

J. Nelson Luckey—first year, $300,000; second, $250 000; third, fourth and fifth, $200,000 each—making an average of $230,000 per year.

Henry D. Doremus, $244,600; or $100,000, and he to be allowed to retain the street manure, but he offered no sureties.

George White and Barney Becker, $249,000.

George Gallagher, $250.000, but declared informal, as no sureties had signed.

Thomas A. Dunn, $257,000, but informal, as only two out of four sureties had signed.

Christian Zeigler and Wm. Grosvenor, $274,000.

Garrett E. Winans, James W. Benk, and H. H. Cargill, $300,000.

Robert A. Smith, $300,000. Mr. Smith's bid was as follows. As it was conditional, it was thrown out for informality:

That the said Robert A. Smith shall receive compensation for the work done under the terms of this contract, at the rate of three hundred thousand dollars per annum—payable semi-monthly, in equal installments.

That the said Robert A. Smith, in offering his bid as aforesaid, further declares that the specifications heretofore recited, requiring the said work of cleaning and sweeping the streets and avenues but once in each and every week, are insufficient to meet the wants and requirements of tax payers and other citizens of the City of New-York. And furthermore, he declares that the work to be done under the specifications aforesaid will not suffice to keep the streets and avenues in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and that his bid is offered in full view of this state of facts.

The said Robert A. Smith further begs leave respectfully to submit the following proposition, to wit: That should the said contract be awarded to him on the terms heretofore mentioned, he will undertake to clean and sweep the streets and avenues embraced in this Contract District *once in every twenty-four hours*, if required; and that he will keep the said streets and avenues *in a continued state of cleanliness*, without additional charge over and above the said $300,000 per annum, provided always that the payments as aforesaid shall be punctually made.

Securities in $75,000 each—Wm. H. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co., Broadway; C. L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., Broadway; G. C. Cobb, Importers' and Traders' Bank.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

WIDENING OF BROADWAY AT FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

In 1857 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the widening of Broadway at its junction with Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, so far as to afford a finer and broader entrance to Central Park. The Street Commissioner has decided to widen the street on the east side by taking off a triangle, the base of which is about two hundred feet. This affords a view of the Park and entrance for a long distance, which otherwise would be obstructed until visitors were directly at the gate.

The regular advertisements for objections were inserted yesterday, but as property-holders in the vicinity have asked for the improvement, it is probable that none will be interposed.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Harbor Commissioners in Search of an Open Polar Sea—The Shad Fishermen brought to Grief—Poles, Nets and Chains Devastated.

During the months of April, May and June, the Hudson River, as everybody who has seen it knows, is studded with poles belonging to the shad fishermen, who, from time immemorial, have obtained profitable returns from the heavy investments of money and labor which they have made in the fishery. The extensive way in which this business has been conducted in the Harbor of New-York, has for many years been a source of much danger and inconvenience to the commerce of the port, as it has been next to impossible for any vessel to pass between the serried columns of hickory poles which stretched across the river, almost from shore to shore, without sustaining damage. The invariable consequence to a sailing vessel that comes in contact with one of these poles, is the stripping of the copper from her bottom, and to a steamship the breaking of the buckets of her wheels, while it is an incident of almost every day occurrence for a small boat to be driven against them by the tide and overset. Not long since the Cunard steamer *Africa* was delayed in her departure for four hours, in consequence of a pole having become jammed into her wheel.

In April, 1857, a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, constituting a Board of Harbor Commissioners, and empowering them to remove all obstructions to the navigation of the harbor. The section, referring to the matter in question, reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful except in cases now provided by law, for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of five dollars for each pole erected or driven contrary to the provisions of this section and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause the same to be removed."

In accordance with the provision quoted, in the fishing season of 1858, Messrs. BLUNT and STURGES, two of the Harbor Commissioners, having first notified the fishermen and allowed them ample time for the removal of their property, secured a tug-boat, and, protected by a force of Police, devoted several days to the work of pulling up the poles, which their contumacious owners had absolutely refused to stir. A great deal of valuable property was then sacrificed, as the first cost of each pole is said to be about $4, while the expense of transporting it and placing it in position averages the additional amount of from $4 to $6. These poles are from 30 to 50 feet in length, and the value of a row of them, with the nets anchors, ropes, &c., attached, varies from $200 to $400, according to its length. The fishermen, who are mostly residents of New Jersey, at that time claimed that it was their right to set poles anywhere on the Jersey side of the river, to a point midway of the channel, and fancied they had been imposed upon; but so far, although they have repeatedly threatened legal proceedings against the State of New-York for the destruction of their property, they have obtained no redress. Last year many of the poles, but not to such an extent as before, were again set in opposition to the law, but the season passed and they stoodd unmolested. For this reason, it is said, that the Harbor Commissioners remained unimbursed for the expenses they had incurred in the foray of the previous year. This season, therefore, emboldened by the impunity which attended their proceedings of the last, the fishermen have placed their poles almost to within a stone's throw of several of the piers on the North River, and the nuisance apparently was becoming more intolerable than ever before. The Harbor Commissioners, therefore, determined again to remove the poles, and having secured the aid of the Harbor Police force, the work was yesterday commenced. The steam-tug *Magnolia*, with a gang of stevedores and three boats' crews of the police, under the command of the Inspector, all armed with revolvers in anticipation of a threatened resistance by the fishermen, left the barge office pier at 10 o'clock A. M., fully equipped for the purpose in view. A range of poles just southeast of Ellis' Island was first visited. Eight of them only were pronounced to be without the prescribed limits, and the fishermen in charge having promised to remove them, they were allowed to remain for the present.

A range of 18 in the vicinity of the first array were all set in the channel. They probably had been recently set, as no nets were attached to them. Orders were given to haul them up, which was accomplished by fastening a stout chain to each of them singly, when the tug would back," and the pole come out of the mud into which its sharpened point had sunk to the depth of four or five feet; the chain having then been slipped off, the green stick of timber would again sink irrecoverably to the bottom of the river. Sixteen poles with nets attached, lying near Castle Garden, next were similarly treated, much apparently to the surprise of a boat's crew of fishermen who came up before the operation had been performed, one of whom remarked with an air of sadness, to those on board the tug, "I hope you don't have to earn your bread by such hard work as we have to do." Another boat then came up, and an old man pleaded earnestly for time that he might remove his poles himself. It of course was granted, with the warning to be expeditious. Opposite Pier No. 5 North River, a range of 31, with nets attached, valued at $400, belonging to Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, of Jersey City, who likewise, it is said, owns the majority of the poles in this part of the harbor, was next drawn, and this closed the operations for the day. The value of the property destroyed yesterday can scarcely fall short of $1,500. It seems at first glance a hard matter, but when the fact of the injury thus inflicted upon the shipping interest is considered, and when it is remembered also that the fishermen have acted in defiance of the law, with which they were familiar, they will receive little sympathy in their misfortunes. To-morrow the work of destruction will be resumed, and it is believed that a week will have passed before the operation shall have been completed, as the Bay is filled with poles all the way to the Narrows. It is probable that profiting by this experience, some of the fishermen will remove their property themselves, and should they evince such an inclination, a reasonable time will be accorded them.

No disturbance, nor even the slightest symptom of resistance, was apparent during the proceedings of yesterday, and none is anticipated, although stories were current last evening that a meeting had been held at Jersey City, at which it had been decided to forcibly resist what the Jerseymen characterize as an infringement of their rights.

Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—ARBITRATIONS—THE REVENUE LAWS—MISCELLANEOUS.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, P. PERIT, in the Chair. The following persons were admitted as members: Henry Amy, Henry A. Dike, Ezekiel J. Donnell, William Foster, Jr., Emil Heinemann, Frederick W. Jones, Shepherd T. Knapp, George Mackenzie, John D. McKinney, Edmund H. Miller, William Moller, Henry W. Peck, Benjamin D. Smith, E. Augustus Thouron, William M. Vail, Horace J. Moody.

W. K. STRONG was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Arbitration. The following letter was received from President BUCHANAN, and ordered to be placed on file:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 31, 1860.

To P. PERIT, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 5th inst., inclosing the able and interesting report and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in favor of "the perfect immunity" (from capture) of all private property upon the ocean in time of war, was duly received, and referred to the State Department. It has since occurred to me that the respect so eminently due to the Chamber requires that I should address you a few remarks in answer.

War is a dreadful calamity, shocking to humanity, and ought to be avoided by all honorable means; but whilst mankind continue in their present state, it will sometimes be inevitable. If, with the small but gallant naval force of this country, we should be driven into a war with a nation possessing a navy far more numerous and powerful than our own, we should then be in a comparatively helpless condition without the aid of privateers. We might, with almost as much propriety, agree to abandon our system of volunteer militia, and trust alone to the regular arms for our defence on the land, as to deprive ourselves of the services of privateers, which are our volunteers and militia upon the ocean. Besides, privateers may be strictly guarded from abuses by law, and be restrained within the rules which govern our regular navy.

Neither would the abandonment of war against private property upon the ocean of itself afford freedom and security to our commerce. In order to accomplish this object, we must proceed a step further and obtain the consent of the powerful naval nations, that merchant vessels shall not be blockaded in port, but be suffered to pass the blockading squadron and go out to sea. If these should remain blockaded in our harbors, there would be comparatively but little private property on the ocean to protect. A powerful fleet, by blockading the mouth of the Chesapeake, could effectually prevent any merchant vessel from going to sea from any port in that noble Bay, or its tributaries. So in regard to New-York, New-Orleans, &c., &c.

If the proposition to abolish war against private property on the ocean were combined with a proposition to secure to merchant vessels a perfect immunity from blockade in any port, then the subject would be well worthy of serious consideration.

Yours respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The special Committee having in charge the subject of a Court of Arbitration, reported in favor of an application to the Legislature to so amend the Charter of the Chamber as to give to the decisions of the Committee of Arbitration the efficacy required. A memorial was also presented and adopted for this purpose.

Mr. BLUNT called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that several bills were under consideration in the Assembly affecting the harbor lines. A resolution was adopted requesting that the harbor boundaries, as fixed in 1857, may not be disturbed.

A plan submitted by Mr. MAURY, to prevent frauds in the packing of cotton, by affixing a leaden label to the ropes of the bale, was non-concurred in. It was argued that the ropes were often removed in the cotton-press, and attached to the bales from other plantations.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE'S bill or the codification of the Revenue laws was called up by Mr. PHELPS, who moved its reference to two Committees—one relating to claims touching the entry of goods, and the other to claims referring to shipping.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, the old Committee was discharged, and the bill was referred to a committee of one, with MOSES H. GRINNELL as Chairman. A communication was received from the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of the drawback on manilla cordage; also, a memorial in favor of changing the laws so as to allow of the importation of hemp in the form of cordage, at a reduction of the present duties. It was referred. The Chamber voted to purchase a gold medal for an assistant surgeon in the British Navy, who was engaged in laying the Atlantic cable, and whose name was accidentally left off the list at the time the medals were distributed. After some routine business the Chamber adjourned.

The Sanitary Association.

PROSPECTS OF THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Association last evening, the only business of importance was the report of the Chairman, Hon. F. E. MATHER, on the prospects of the bill now before the Legislature, "For promoting the public health of the City of New-York, and for other purposes." This, it will be recollected, is the bill that includes Kings and other counties in its operation.

Mr. MATHER said: A little more than a week ago we were informed that it was important that some member of this Association should visit Albany, and ascertain the prospects of our bill. A week ago last Tuesday, myself and Dr. GRISCOM went up and obtained an opportunity of visiting the "grinding committee." We met with them, and the bill was "put through." You are aware that that Committee has nine members, and it is requisite that any bill that is reported from that Committee shall have at least seven votes. Our bill was called up at a meeting of the Committee, by a member from whom we had always expected the most opposition, and who was instrumental in keeping it back in the Standing Committee of the Assembly, to which it was referred. His course encouraged us, as did also the fact that when the bill was named, it brought out a spontaneous expression of favor from a majority of the Committee, and when the vote was taken, it received eight votes out of the nine. The ninth gentleman said he had not had time to examine the bill, as it was quite lengthy, and he asked that it be laid over until the next day. From conversation with him, I was satisfied that his vote would be given. The order of proceeding was for the bill to go into the House, and there to be referred to a special Committee to report it complete. It was so referred, has been reported back, and was at the last advices awaiting its turn to come up for a third reading. What the prospects of the bill are I could not say. The turnings and variations are like the changes of the kaleidoscope, and there are so many conflicting interests we cannot say what will be the result. A number of our friends speak of the measure as being very certain to be enacted into a law. I must say, for myself, that I do not feel so sanguine as some of our friends.

Our Medical Institutions.

REPORT OF THE CITY DISPENSARIES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Dumfit Dispensary.	N. W. Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Patients	3,644	1,744	2,237	2,540	1,257	11,422
Treated at Dwellings	665	401	546	712	279	2,534
Tr'd at Dispensaries	2,079	1,343	1,691	1,828	987	8,928
Primary Vaccinations	115	96	234	209	52	706
Re-vaccinations	8	—	27	22	3	60
Whole No. Vaccin'd	123	96	261	231	55	766
Number of Adults	2,861	1,010	1,144	1,269	722	7,006
Number of Children	783	734	1,093	1,271	535	4,416
No. Native Patients	1,133	875	1,041	1,246	562	4,847
No. Foreign Patients	2,521	869	1,196	1,294	695	6,575
No. sent to Hospital	587	9	119	28	14	757
Number of Deaths	10	10	17	25	10	72
Prescript's Dispensed	8,858	2,832	5,491	4,605	2,560	24,346

During the month of March, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,422 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption and scarlet fever. The principal diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system.

SALE OF VASES ONCE OWNED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE AND ANTIQUE PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.—At the sale of the contents of a private house in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday, some rare articles were disposed of. An exquisite piece of statuary, a sleeping infant, in white marble, by POMPOLON, of Florence, which headed the list, was knocked down for $100, to Mr. NIBLO, of Niblo's Garden. The eighth article, as stated in the catalogue, was a "Louis Philippe Vase, purchased at his auction in Paris." The purchaser was an elderly Frenchman. The vase is of Dresden China, and the shape and size of a medium punch bowl, and elegantly mounted. It bears the stamp of Sevres, besides the impress of the words "Palace" and "Tuilleries," to counterfeit which used to be felony. On one side is a representation of two cupids, holding between them a flower wreath, and beneath a crown, over the initial P. L. The vase has been mended several times. A tobacco box from Florence, said to be 400 years old, brought $65. A carved bedstead, reported of the same age, and taken from an old palace near Lucca, was sold for $60. There were several vases sold which were taken from Pompeii. Some dozen paintings were included in the sale, principally copies of old artists. Among the copies was one of the "Immaculate Conception," by MURILLO; another of the "Tabernacle," by FRA ANGELICO; the "Virgin of the Harpies," "Achilles Discovered," after BATTONI; "The Deluge," by POUSSIN. The paintings commanded good prices. Carpets, chairs and crockery, bureaus and bedsteads, and stoves and sofas were the closing articles of sale, and when these were reached, the bidding took, as it usually does, a lively turn.

SUDDEN, BUT NOT AT ALL MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM GLEN COVE.—The residents of Glen Cove were terribly excited on Monday morning by the discovery that Mr. PAXTON, for many years proprietor of the Glen Cove Hotel, had deserted his establishment, carrying with him some $8,000 in cash, and every article of value which was movable, even to the billiard balls in his saloon. Of course great excitement was caused, and a thorough search instituted, which led to the discovery that he had left about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning in a wagon belonging to a personal friend in the village, who is suspected of having been privy to his intentions. He was tracked to this City, and thence to the steamer *Fulton*, on board of which he sailed on that day for Havre, carrying with him his ill-gotten plunder, and leaving behind many sorrowing friends, for besides owing about $3,000 in Glen Cove he was indebted twice that amount in this City and Brooklyn. The party owning the horse and wagon received a letter from Mr. PAXTON on Monday, stating that he was sorry for the step he was forced to take, and that the horse would be found at a stable in Brooklyn. The suspicions of the villagers, to which reference has been made, are strengthened by the fact that the owner of the horse had recovered his animal from the stable before this letter reached him. Mr. PAXTON was a large five-looking man, over six feet high, well known in this City, where his credit stood high. Much curiosity is expressed as to the cause which led to such a step.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION FOR 1860.—The members of the Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee met at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of organizing for the present year. E. F. PURDY, Esq., occupied the chair. The first business done was listening to the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which was accepted, with the exception of the case of the Eighteenth Ward. In that case a Special Committee was appointed to effect a compromise, if possible. The Committee then proceeded to organize permanently. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., was re-elected Chairman, by acclamation. JOHN E. DEVLIN and A. S. ROLLINS were elected Secretaries, Jos. PH M. MARSH Treasurer, and CHARLES MILLS Sergeant-at-Arms. On taking the chair, Mr. FOWLER made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and took a favorable view of the future of the Democratic Party. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address, and then the Committee adjourned to Thursday evening next.

MEETING OF THE BRICKLAYERS—THE BOSSES COME TO TERMS.—A regular meeting of the "Bricklayers' Protective Union" was held at their headquarters, in Wooster street, last evening, the President, WM. HOLT, in the Chair. There was a full attendance of members. At the meeting, on Monday night last, it was voted that all members of the Union should thereafter demand $2 a day, commencing on Tuesday morning. Last evening, a list of the bosses who had agreed to comply with the demand was read, and found to comprise sixty-one names, including all employers of note in the City. The announcement was received with applause, and it was voted that the list of names be advertised in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Express* and *Sun*. A large number of new members were then initiated. The death of EDWARD KEHOE, a member of the Union, was announced, and the usual marks of respect paid to his memory. The semi-annual election of Trustees and Treasurer then took place, after which the meeting adjourned.

NINETEENTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the Male, Female and primary Departments of this school was made on Wednesday and Thursday by Messrs. RANDALL, KIDDLE and JONES, the City Superintendents. The Male Department, which has been under the care of Mr. HIRST, the Principal, was found to have made good progress during the last year. The Female Department, in charge of Miss ANNOT A. RUTHERFORD, the Principal, received high praise from Mr. KIDDLE, particularly for the excellent order and attention displayed by all the classes during the examinations. The first class, which was taught by Miss LUCY M. O'CONNELL, the Vice-Principal, and the third class, instructed by Miss TRAINOR, were particularly distinguished. Several creditable compositions were read; "My Mother," by Miss MARY DILLON, was a marked production. The musical exercises were very pleasing. The Primary Department, in charge of Miss ROCKWELL, also passed a very successful examination.

PASSION WEEK.—To-day is that festival known among Christians throughout the world as Good Friday. As Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Holy Thursday the last Supper, so Good Friday celebrates his Crucifixion. In Episcopalian and Catholic Churches, more particularly, the passion is sung and prayers are offered for all classes and conditions of men. Holy Saturday, which recurs to-morrow, closes Passion Week. Then the sacrament and ornaments, which have been removed from the altar to typify the destitution of the Saviour during the passion, are restored to their places; the baptismal font and the new fire are blessed, and a representation of Christ's body is illuminated to represent his rising from the dead. Lent closes with Holy Saturday, and Easter Sunday is devoted to a joyful celebration of the triumph of Christ over his enemies and the grave.

PRESENTATION TO REV. MR. CORBITT AND LADY.—Last evening, the congregation worshiping in the Greene street M. E. Church made a donation visit to Rev. Mr. CORBITT, their pastor, and his wife. The tables, which were furnished by the visitors, were laden with creature comforts, and the party was in every respect a very agreeable one. During the evening, Dr. STRICKLAND, on behalf of the young ladies of the congregation, presented to Mrs. CORBITT the sum of $500; and on the part of the male members of the congregation, the sum of $1,500, to Mr. CORBITT. In accordance with the rule of the M. E. Church, Mr. CORBITT will be removed to some other parish by the approaching Conference, and it is thought will be placed in Jersey City. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next.

THE CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The Trustees of the Central Homœopathic Dispensary—an institution supported by subscription, and where advice and medicine, are given free of charge—have issued the Sixth Annual Report. They state that during the time the Dispensary has been organized, 5,445 cases have been treated, and that during the past year 2,449 prescriptions have been given. The total expense for the six years has been $1,365 31, which is equal to 25 cents for each case treated, and nine cents for each prescription given. Although an incorporated body, the Trustees of the Dispensary find it necessary to call upon its friends for the means to increase the hospital accommodations. The Dispensary building is No. 15 East Eleventh-street.

DEPARTURE OF REV. THOMAS STARR KING.—Among the passengers in the steamer *Northern Light*, for San Francisco, yesterday, was Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, the popular Unitarian, or Universalist, preacher of Boston. Mr. KING goes out, by invitation, to assume the pastorship of the Unitarian Church in San Francisco. A social breakfast, in honor of Mr. KING, was given at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the morning previous to his departure, by a number of his Unitarian friends in this City, at which appropriate sentiments were exchanged, and speeches made by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD, Mr. KING, and others. He was accompanied to the steamer by a host of friends and admirers.

A GYMNASIUM FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Ground will be broken in Lafayette-place next month for a new gymnasium, of which the officers and a majority of the men of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) have signified their intention to become members. Already the members of the Second Company practice gymnastics in the Zouave drill, and crowded audiences during the past Winter have witnessed their exercises every week. Mr. ANNIS S. BRADY, Corporal of the Sixth Company, and a gymnast of note, will be the Gymnasarch of the new institution, which will be opened on the 1st of September next.

A PLEA FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In the debate at the last meeting of the Board of Education with regard to the propriety of altering the original plan of the new School-building, No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, so as to render the structure more secure, it was intimated that the plan was adopted as *an experiment*. The edifice is designed to accommodate 4,000 children. Are such experiments often tried? We know of no penalty that would be too severe for a man who would deliberately set about experimenting with human life in this manner.

THE MOZART COMMITTEE.—Last evening the Mozart Democratic Republican General Committee met in secret conclave at Mozart Hall, President SCHERMERHORN in the Chair. There was a large attendance of members, but no other than the usual routine business was transacted. An adjournment was had at an early hour.

TERRIBLE FALL.—Mr. WM. WHITMORE, a man 60 years of age, employed as pressman in the printing-office Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street, fell through the dummy hoistway about 6 o'clock last evening, from the fifth to the first floor, receiving injuries which he cannot survive. He resides in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, but was sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—Mr. CHARLES A. SEELY, chemist, lectures this evening at the Thirteenth-street Medical College, on the adulteration of liquors. He designs to review the statements recently made by Dr. COX, Inspector of Liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY TIME.—The steamer *Armenia* made her trip from this City to Albany, April 4, in 7 hours and 14 minutes.

Fires.

IN A PLANING AND MOULDING SHOP.

A fire originated from some unknown cause, about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, near the boiler on the lower floor of the three-story frame building in Second-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, occupied as a planing and moulding shop by LAWRENCE & MOWBRY. So quickly did the flames spread that the workmen with difficulty escaped from the building, Mr. ABRAHAM CODY, who manufactured sashes and blinds on the third floor, having with his employer, to save themselves by jumping from the windows to a shed some distance beneath. Messrs. LAWRENCE & MOWBRY'S loss on the building is $6,000 and on their stock $4,000. They are insured for $1,000 each in the Lenox, Rutgers, Williamsburgh City, and East River Companies, besides $700 in the Park Company. Their safe was recovered with its contents much charred. Mr. CODY'S loss amounts to $2,000. He is uninsured. A pile of lumber in the adjoining yard, owned by BROWN & STONE, valued at $150, was also consumed.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At nearly the same hour at which the above fire occurred, the inmates of the tenement house No. 114½ Allen-street were greatly alarmed by the burning of some furniture in the apartment of J. KOLESKI, on the first floor of the building. The fire was caused in consequence of some liniment which Mrs. KOLESKI was mixing having come in contact with the stove. Her dress ignited and she was severely burned about the head and face, while her husband in attempting to put out the flames was also burnt. The fire was soon extinguished.

IN A THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

A fire last evening at No. 4 Liberty-place was occasioned by some sparks falling upon the flooring in the room on the third floor, occupied as a thimble manufactory by Mr. G. O. SMITH. The flames were put out with a loss to his stock and machinery of about $500. Other parts of the building were used for light manufacturing purposes, and doubtless some damage was done to the property of the various occupants by water, but to what extent could not be ascertained.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A large amount of business was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Education last evening. The Finance Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing the annual estimate of moneys required to be raised for the support of public schools for the year 1861, reported the following estimate.

For General Fund.

Teachers' wages, $128 00, less state apportionment estimated at $66 500	$61,500	Evening schools	6,000
Cleaning, sweeping, &c.	6,800	Salaries	4,500
Music teachers	3,100	Fuel	6,000
		Printing	700
		Addition to libraries	3,000
		Normal School	1,200
Total			$92,900

Special Fund.

To complete Public Schools	$4,200	New School-house No 29	$20,000
Rents	5,100	For the erection of a building to accommodate the Board of Education, officers, &c.	25,000
Heating and ventilation	5 500		
Repairs—efficiency account	10,000		
Repairs, 1861	15,000		
To complete No. 28	1,500		
Grand total	$117,100		

A resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of camphene or burning fluid in any of the Public School buildings.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library took place yesterday, at No. 154 Atlantic street, the polls closing at 9 o'clock in the evening. 875 votes were polled, but up to a late hour last night no idea could be formed of the result, as there were a great many split tickets. The contest was somewhat exciting, but good feeling prevailed throughout.

THE POOR.—During the year 1859, 7,610 persons were relieved by the Superintendent of the Poor in the Eastern District of the city, 777 of whom were colored,